# THE EXAMINER:

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ADDRESS

To the people of West Virginia; shoring that slavery is injurious to the public welfure, and that it may be gradually

of productive industry, Commerce and Navigation. The Northern people derive inucli of their wealth from commerce and shipping.

in the year 1765, valued at upwards of 4,000,000 of dollars: in 1791, they had sunk to two and a half millions; in 1821, next to nothing.

So our great Virginia, with all her natural facilities for trade, brings to her ports tion of their children. about one five-liundredth part of the goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the

great commercial ports be all outside of Vir. ginia, and near or in the free States? Why

No State has greater conveniencies for ship navigation and ship building, than Virginia. Yet on all her fine tide waters, she has little shipping; and what she has, is

No State has greater conveniencies for ship progress and present condition of West Virginia, with the past progress and present condition of west virginia, with the past progress and present condition of material error in the of emancipation; that considerations wholly of a different nature have influenced the people to vote for the convention. This, to a considerable extent, is true.

Domici Duncon, John K. Miller, Science Progress, and present condition of west virginia, with the past progress and present condition of material error in the of emancipation; that considerations wholly of a different nature have influenced the people to vote for the convention. The give beauty to the finest has it occurred to you to be apt to abandon the reality.

Sometiment Duncon, John K. Miller, Science Progress, and present condition of the countries adjacent to people to vote for the convention. The give beauty to the finest has it occurred to you to be apt to abandon the reality.

There is no sign of material error in the of emancipation; that considerations wholly of a different nature have influenced the people to vote for the convention. The give beauty to the finest has a considerable extent, is true. has little shipping; and what she has, is ber.

As to ship building, Virginia, that ought, twelve times as much; and Maryland seven ty, are not on the whole more than half times as much; and what would astonish us. valuable. if we did not know so many like facts, is, But West Pennsylvania furnishes a comthat much of the ship timber used in the parison free from all reasonable objection North, is actually carried in ships from our or doubt; for it is a country in the same Southern forests, where it anight rot before range of mountains, and similar in every re-Southern men would use it for any such pur- spect, except that it has a harsher climate. pose. We do not blame our Southern peo. Some say that it is on the whole less fertile. ple for abstaining from all employments of It is not so large by 5,500 square miles, con this kind. What could they do? Set their taining 33,000, while West Virginia connegroes to building ships? Who ever ima- tains 38,500 square miles. gined such an absurdity? But could they not hire white men to do such things? No, have no skill in such matters; and, in the vania.

Here we close our general review of the effects of slavery upon the population and the productive industry of States.

premium for working in a slave State.

of slavery upon

Common Schools and Popular Educa.

There are two ways of estimating the degree of general education and intelligence among a people: the one is, to judge by the number of children going to school; and the other, to judge by the number of grown Montgomery county to the Potomac river, made for this, a vas balance of injury is northern States; third, a larger portion will, people who are imable to read or write.-The last census contains returns of all these

1. The number of scholars that attended

2. In respect to the number of grown white persons unable to read or write, we But the slave States are more deficient in have to remark, that the returns of the centhese, than they are in manufactures. They sus for all the States, are somewhat defeconly make conton and tobaccomfor Northern tive; for the Southern States exceedingly so, men and foreigners to buy and ship. We on account of the great numbers of this have mentioned, in general terms, the excel. class of persons, and their reluctance to lent facilities which our State possesses for confess their ignorance. The school syscommercial pursuits. We may say, that tems in the North have made the number her bay and lide-rivers all make one great very small, excepting the foreign emigrants, haven, 500 miles long, situated midway be- who brought their ignorance with them. In tween the Northern and Southern extremes the South, not only is the number known of our Atlantic coast. Norfolk is the natu- to be very large, but they are chiefly natives. ral centre of the foreign and coasting trade Hence it is only in the South, that the deof the United States. It ought to have com- fects in the returns prevent us from forming mended the trade of North Carolina, of all an accurate judgment of the amount of populyears, was less than fourteen per cent. the countries upon the waters of the Chesapeake, and of half the Great West. It an efficient school system. In the neturns time, increasing at a good rate; and gained dilapidated houses, worn out lands, decayed ought to have been the second, if not the for Virginia, there are eight or ten counties in the twenty years, thirty-eight and a half fences, old mills and farm houses breaken, first, commercial city in the United States. in which few or none of this class were re-Norfolk is an ancient horough, and once jurned; and in many other counties, the Virginia section. stood in the first rank of American seaports. numbers returned are evidently far short of But its trade declined, its population was the truth. We ought certainly to add one half as thickly peopled as the other, and and, above all, to see the spirit of indelence long at a stand, and nothing but the public third to the total return, to bring it near the ought, therefore, to have grown twice as fast. and inactivity that pervades the greater por-Navy Yard has kept it up. Meanwhile, truth. The number returned for Virginia, Instead of that, it came almost to a full tion of the people, large companies collect-Northern towns have grown up to cities, and is 58,787 the actual number could not stop, the last ten years; in fact the newer ing in every village and town about the Northern cities to great and wealthy empo- have been under 80,000. But to be sure of mountain counties, where there are almost country taverns, spending hours and days riums; until our Virginia seaport, once their not exceeding the truth, we put it to 70. no slaves, and they only, increased a little, in idle conversation or amusement, and, in equal, would cut a poor figure among their 1000. We also put North Carolina at 60, the other and richer counties, where slaves some instances, worse employment;—to suburbs. Oh, that Norfolk were as prosperous, as her citizens are kind and hospiperous, as her citizens are kind and hospiperous are kind and hospiper of the actual numbers.

We give these only as approximations to the truth; but they are sufficiently near to the truth the truth they are sufficiently near to the truth they are sufficiently near to the truth they are sufficiently near to the truth the truth they are sufficiently near to the truth the truth they are sufficiently near to the truth the truth the truth they are sufficiently near to the truth the truth the truth the truth the truth the truth the tr they had fallen to a little over one million, in 1827, they had come down to about half show, beyond any manner of doubt, that dollars to the hand; that of West Virginia in 1827, they had come down to about half slavery exerts a most pernicious influence dollars to the half of West Virginia, spirit. this sum; and in 1843, to the half of this sum; and in 1843, to the half of this on the cause of education. This it does by again, or about one quarter of a million; the white population thinly scatter.

To wives.— The first inquiry of a wolf the half of this one hundred and fifty-eight dollars to the large without effect that Kennan after marriage should be, "How shall I have inspired."

Henry C. Mutphy, the new Nicolt.

This it does by the population thinly scatter.

William B. Maclay, the oldest of the new States has continue the large through the white population thinly scatter. again, or about one quarter of a million; and here they have stood ever since—at and here they have stood ever since—at and near and making the poorer part of for the lands of West Pennsylvania are witnessed the three lands of West Pennsylvania are witnessed the three lands of West Pennsylvania are witnessed the three lands of West Pennsylvania are lands of West Pennsyl ed and poor, and making the poorer part of for the lands of West Pennsylvania are witnessed the unequal march between her-shall I preserve the heart I have won?" them generally indifferent about the educa- much more highly valued than those of simi- self and other western States, which have 1. Endeavor to make your husband's Cornelius Werren

A similar difference between the tree States and slave States, appears in the West of the Alleghany. Mark that fact, States and slave States, appears in the West, when we compare Ohio with Ken. West, when we compare Ohio with Ken. tucky and Tennessee. Four times as large eration: it is full of menning. Lands in ing upon a high career of prosperity, and a shelter from the world, a home not for his -Hagh White, Shall we be told that the cause of this deShall we be told that the cause of this deShall we be told that the cause of this deCline of Virginia commerce, is the growth of Ohio as in the other two States; while the Ohio, as in the other two States; while the lar lands in the free country North of Vir. and improvements, or so near her in these meet with pleasures in other houses, but let William Collins, Northern cities; which, by means of their canals and railroads and vast capital, drawn of their canals and railroads and vast capital canals are canals ar canals and railroads and vast capital, drawn off the trade from smaller ports to them.

The cause as And what then? The cause as And what then? The cause as the subject is complete and unquestionable. selves? And what then? The cause assigned is itself the effect of a prior cause.—

this subject is complete and unquestionable.

The people in the slave States are not, and so they will. They look of a convention for a new constitution, to thin; should be be studious, favor him with the people. At the general election in Au. all practicable facilities: or should be be we would ask those who take this superfi
We would ask those who take this superfi
We would ask those who take this superfi
The people in the slave States are not, and upon all Virginia as an infected country; the people. At the general election in Au
Believe States and slavery in
Believe States and slavery cial view of the matter: Why should the schools as in the free States; and slavery in. and so it is. ignorance and mental degradation through

No State has greater conveniencies for progress and present condition of West borers. ship navigation and ship building, than Vir. Virginia, with the past progress and pre-

composed almost wholly of small bay craft Fellow-citizens, has it occurred to you to would materially change them. and a few coasting schooners. The tonnage notice the fact, that West Virginia is almost of Virginia—that is, the number of tons as large as the State of Ohio? If the counthat her vessels will carry-is shamefully ties of Allegany and Washington, in Mary- in West Pennsylvania. small, compared with that of the maritime land, were added to her, she would be largfree States. Maine and Massachusetts, with er than Ohio. "Oh, hut Ohio is a much about an equal population, have about fif. better country than West Virginia." About teen times as much; little Rhode Island has half the State of Ohio is better, we grantconsiderably more; New York has at least that is, it is a better farming country—but twelve times as much; Pennsylvania, with the other half is not so good. About oneher one sea port, has more than twice third of Ohio consists of dismal swamps and as much; and so has half-slaveholding Mary. poor hills. In mineral wealth our country is decidedly superior. Taking everything except slavery into consideration, we say with her eminent advantages for the busi- that West Virginia ought now to have ness, to build as many ships as any State in had more than two thirds as much poputhe Union, does less at it than the least of lation and wealth as Ohio. Our great those free States. All that she builds in a valley is a comparatively old country, year on her long forest-girt shores, would and naturally not much inferior to the best

Let us see. 1. The comparative growth and populafor, in the first place, Southern white men tion of West Virginia and West Pennsyl-

We shall now advert briefly to the effects mile, and ended with a population of eleven and a half souls to the square mile.

ended with a population of nearly twenty. very.

The Virginia section of the Valley con-

In 1820, a population of 154,000, " 174,300, n 175,500. The Northern section of the Valley, on

half the space, contained, In 1820, a population of 129,600, " 155,500, ln 1830, " 179,500.

The Virginia section increased moderatey, the first ten years; but scarcely at all, the second ten. The total increase in twenty

The Northern section kept on, all the

Next, the Iron-making Business. should every commercial improvement, every respect for mak.

The serve but to carry away from the slave believe sufficiently, established the proposition that serve but to carry away from the slave believe sufficiently, established the proposition that serve but to carry away from the slave believe sufficiently.

\*\*Washington Hant.\*\*

\*\*Washington Hant.\*\*

\*\*Sew-January 101 time though he had a comfort to me: I cannot but love the question of gradual emancipation fully ber, and requite such gentleness and affective into complex discussion.

\*\*Sew-January 101 time though he may not say it, "tims woman is in-like though he had a comfort to me: I cannot but love the question of gradual emancipation fully ber, and requite such gentleness and affective into complex discussion.

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\*\*Sew-January 101 time though he had a comfort to me: I cannot but love the question of gradual emancipation fully ber, and require such a first part of the complex discussion.

\*\*Sew-January 101 time though the natural resources, in every respect, for making the head a comfort to me: I cannot but love the question of gradual emancipation fully bereauther the proposition States, more and more of their wealth, for slavery is pernicious to the welfare of cording to the census of 1840, (when no and fairly into popular discussion.

Next, Manufactures.

year on her long forest-girt shores, would carry only eight or nine hundred tons—
that is, about as much as one good packet ship of the North Main and Warrahu and maturally not much inferior to the best the towns the better the markets, and the more valuable the lands near them. The ber from their ranks.

In winderstag, stating of the towns the best of a woman to exercise authority over her husband, and to say, "I will have it ship of the North Main and Warrahu and Warrahu and Warrahu and Warrahu and Warrahu and wealth. In proportion to that is, about as much as one good packet ship of the North. Maine and Massachusetts build thirty-five times as much; Pennsylvania twelve times as much; Pennsylvania twelve times as much; and Maryland seven that is, about as much as one good packet ship of the North. Maine and Massachusetts build thirty-five times as much; Pennsylvania towns are larger and more than one-fourth of her population, and to say, "I will nave it ship of the North. Maine and Massachusetts build thirty-five times as much; little we have not more than one-fourth of her population and wealth. In proportion to the number of those who adopt this unbecomming and disgraceful manner, is so small against the success of the great cause of the Valley and West of it. The boast of the Valley and West of it. The boast of the Valley and West of it. The boast of the Valley and West of it. The boast of the Valley and West of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and West of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the number of those who adopt this unbect own against the success of the great cause of the Valley and west of it. The boast of the number of those who adopt this unbect own against the success of the great cause of the Valley and vest of it. The boast of the number of those who adopt this unbect own against the success of the great cause of the Valley and vest of it. The boast of the number of those who adopt this unbect own against the success of the great cause of the valley and town large, that she might equal Pittsburgh, and there are other interests and agencies inthat she grew five times as fast, that she volved in the question, which wield a con- laugh against your husband. Conceal his died on the 10th September, at Frankfort, might keep up with her.

in Virginia, deserves to be called a manu- ject of foreign interference in regard to their of economy has involved millions in misfacturing town. For this her citizens de domestic affairs. The least mis-step on the ery. Be neat, tidy, orderly, methodical. serve to be crowned—not with laurel—but part of her friends in other States, or an Rise early, breakfast early, have a place formed for business, to be respected; too with the solid gold of prosperity. But how out break of violence by northern Abolition- for everything, and everything in its place. often feared or envied to be beloved. came it, that Wheeling, and next to her, Wellsburg—of all the towns in Virginia—should become manufacturing towns? An.

Solution of the control of the contr swer: They breathe the atmosphere of free into measures, as has been the case hereto- edge of cookery, as every other branch of the sensitive plant does upon the touch of States, almost touching them on both sides. fore. In other words, it is impossible to But again; seeing that Wheeling, as a seat "conquer a peace," or hy any violent or for manufactures, is equal to Pittsburgh, harsh measures promote the object; the atsecond place, Northern workmen cannot be hired in the South, without receiving a heavy hired in the South hired in the Sout The increase was 54,000, or 14½ per cent.
In 1830, W. Penn. contained 593,000 inhab'ts.
In 1840, " 815,000 "
The increase was 54,000, or 37½ per cent.
In 1840, " 815,000 "
Slow in her growth? Answer: She is in slow what is to be character of wife, of mother, and of missented; but when the guestion is used what is to be character of wife, of mother, and of missented; but when the guestion is used what is to be character of wife, of mother, and of missented; but when the guestion is used what is to be character of wife, of mother, and of missented; but when the guestion is used what is to be character of wife, of mother, and of missented; but when the guestion is used what is to be character of wife, of mother, and of missented; but when the guestion is used what is to be character of wife, of mother, and of missented; but when the guestion is used what is to be character of wife. years, about one and a half to the square law.

has an area of 10,100 square miles. The chargeable to slavery, and to nothing else. when freed, be colonized in Kentucky, in same Valley with no material change of In the Great Valley, where the other causes Africa; while, fourth, a few will still remain character, extends from the Potomac to the had little or no operation, the effects of sla- in the country. Susquel anna river, containing an area of very are most manifest and most pernicious. But as an offset again, against these lia-

The Rev. B. T. KATANA-GH, a generous of absence, or as he expresses it, "of itinerating in the States of Illinois, Wincontin, that visit he thus states:

Kentucky and Empacipation.

Having lieen so long assoriated with the busy scenes of a new country, where every man is constantly employed in opening up his lands for cultivation, erecting houses for the comfort and convenience of his family and business, and where our towns and villages, mills and churches, are all coming forward by the untiring hand of industry and enterprise-now to return to Kentucky, as we have occasionally done, and see the

States, more and more of their wealth, for the benefit of the great Northern cities? States; we shall conclude the argument by Vigginia works of control this all important to the feetfare of the great Northern cities? States; we shall conclude the argument by Vigginia works only 14 660 tons of control this all important to the feetfare of the great Northern cities? the benefit of the great Northern cities? The only cause that can be assigned, is, that where slavery prevails, commerce and navigation cannot flourish, and commercial towns cannot compete with those in the free States. They are inerely places of deposite, for such or such as the proof; yet, lest some people should imange the proof; yet, lest some people should imange the benefit of the great Northern cities?

States; we shall conclude the argument by Virginia made only 14,660 tons of cast and this all important movement, we have taken this all important movement, we have taken to considerable pains to form an opinion founded upon facts and circumstances favoring the particular proposition, that where slavery prevails, commerce and this all important movement, we have taken this all important movement, we have taken to considerable pains to form an opinion founded upon facts and circumstances favoring while their opposites never fail to inspire disgust. Let the delicacy and general proposition, does not need any separate proof; yet, lest some people should imange that of West Pennsylvania iron was 4,763, on the one hand, that in Lexington and this all important movement, we have taken this all important movement, we have taken.

As It regards the chance for success, in this all important movement, we have taken.

Virginia made only 14,660 tons of cast and this all important movement, we have taken.

Virginia made only 14,660 tons of cast and this all important movement, we have taken.

As It regards the chance for success, in this all important mo for such country produce as cannot be car. gine that West Virginia is an exception, ried directly to the Northern markets.— and has not suffered from slavery, we shall and supported by the Wite. ned directly to the Northern markets.— and has not suffered from slavery, we shall demonstrate to you the contrary by plain to the hand—chiefly lation is found, there is a strong opposition pose you think him a good husband, and it demonstrate to you the contrary by plain to the policy, and but few who entertain the slaves. The West Pennsylvania iron massages. The West Pennsylvania iron massages are to the policy, and but few who entertain the slaves. carry away these products of slave labor— racis—racis derived from actual experience. Recard to the very best evidence which the nature of the very best evidence which the very best evidence which the very best evidence which the very best the very pest evidence which the hand:—all free la. the grent majority in favor of the convention, he will take some pains to deserve it; Redulps Dickinson.

The very pest evidence which the hand:—all free la. the grent majority in favor of the convention, he will take some pains to deserve it; Redulps Dickinson.

Jonathan D. Morris, tion is no proof of public feeling in favor but when he has once lost the name, he will J. L. Taylor.

Thos. O. Edwards. There is no sign of material error in the of emancipation; that considerations wholly be apt to abandon the reality.

> West Virginia; it has increased vastly more first place, that the counties most in favor not. On the contrary, a gloomy, dissatisof perpetuating the old policy are few in fied manner, is chilling and repulsive to his John Crowell. number and those but thinly populated, at feelings; he will be very apt to seek else- Joseph M. Root If to the value of the cast and the bar least so far as rotes are concerned. While where for those smiles and that cheerfulness iron of each country, we add the value of the counties bordering on the Ohio river which he finds not in his own house. the manufactures of iron and steel, of wool, cotton and leather, we get a total of 770,
> the manufactures of iron and steel, of wool, cotton and leather, we get a total of 770,
> the manufactures of iron and steel, of wool, cotton and leather, we get a total of 770,
> the manufactures of iron and steel, of wool, cotton and leather, we get a total of 770,
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> the manufactures of iron and steel, of wool, cotton and leather, we get a total of 770,
> the manufactures of iron and steel, of wool, cotton and leather, we get a total of 10, strongly inclined to a change of policy in this subject is of but very little conse.
>
> Added to these, there are all the counties in on this subject is of but very little conse.
>
> John B. Thompson six millions of dollars in West Pennsyl- the north and east; bordering upon and run- quence, if he approve. ning into the mountains, settled by a non- 6. Particularly shun what the world Gernett Duncen. The cost of constructing new buildings, slave-holding population, who will strongly calls, in ridicule, o curtain lectures. Ches. S. Morela Richard Franch.
>
> When you shut your door at night endeav. fourth of what it did in West Pennsylvania; three divisions of the State, it has always or to shut out at the same moment all discord James B. Bowlin. fourth of what it did in West Pennsylvania; three divisions of the State, it has always fourth of what it did in West Pennsylvania; three divisions of the State, it has always fourth of what it did in West Pennsylvania; three divisions of the State, it has always fourth of what it did in West Pennsylvania; three divisions of the State, it has always fourth of what it did in West Pennsylvania; three divisions of the State, it has always fourth of what it did in West Pennsylvania; three divisions of the State, it has always fourth of what it did in West Pennsylvania; three divisions of the State, it has always fourth out at the same moment all discount for its shift out at the same moment Manufactures make towns, and towns interest, and it will doubtless do so now. a shelter sacred to peace and affection. make good markets for farmers; the larger The several sections here named, when How indecorous, offensive and sinful it is,

trolling influence over it. The whole com- faults and speak only of his merits. Shun in her thirty-second year. We glory in Wheeling, because she only, munity are exceedingly sensitive on the sub- every approach to extravagance. The want

West Virginia increased in these ten a country in which slavery is established by action, the question is urged, what is to be character of wife, of mother, and of mist the strength of their bélief, while judgment of their belief, while judgment of their

The bad policy of the Legislature in lorner times, in respect to the roads and land surveys west of the Alleghany, did great inline Blue Ridge and Alleghany, and from live to the country.

The bad policy of the Legislature in lorner times, in respect to the roads and land surveys west of the Alleghany, did great inline between like Blue Ridge and Alleghany, and from live to the country.

The bad policy of the Legislature in lorner times, in respect to the roads and land surveys west of the Alleghany, did great inline to the more southern States; second, a portion will be freed and sent off into the lorner times.

scelfure, and that it may be gradually school during some part of the year, was in abolished, without detriment to the rights school during some part of the year, was in bilities to defeat, we have the following some part of the year, was in those parts West of the Alleghany, upon bilities to defeat, we have the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, without detriment to the rights school during some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, without detriment to the rights school during some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, where the following some part of the year, was in the counties of Cumberson, which is the part of the year, which is the year of t abolished, willing and interests of slaveholders; by Henry New England and New York, one to every berland, Franklin, Perry, Huntingdon and the Ohio and its navigable waters, where circumstances highly favorable to the profour and a half white persons; in New Jer. Bedford, in Pennsylvania, and Washington, want of roads and disputed land titles did jects. 1. There are several public news-Reference D. D., Davington, the several public news-In Maryland, one to every nineteen; in Virginia, one to every twenty-one; and in the Carolinas, one to every twenty-one; and in the Carolinas, one to every twenty-seven.

In Maryland; which lest, though a few least injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate there, disposed to advocate the true interest of the State by advocating the Eman-least injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate there, disposed to advocate the true interest of the State by advocating the Eman-least injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate there, disposed to advocate the true interest of the State by advocating the Eman-least injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate there, disposed to advocate the true interest of the State by advocating the Eman-least injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate there, disposed to advocate the true interest of the State by advocating the Eman-least injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate there, disposed to advocate the true interest of the State by advocating the Eman-least injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate there, disposed to advocate the true interest of the State by advocating the Eman-least injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate there, disposed to advocate the true injury—there too, the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate the corrosive touch papers in this State, and others which circulate the circulate the corrosive touch papers in the corrosive touch papers in this state, and others which circulate the circulate the circulate the circulate the circulate the circulate the c cipation policy. 2. There are stump ora.

tors—native Kentuckians, who will bring the subject directly before the pocela in the subject directly before the subject directly before the subject directly before the subject directly before the The Rev. B. T. Karanagan, a generous the subject directly before the people in the new man, hearted and true man, provided years public field. These, whether opposed or John A. Dir., Daniel S. Dickloson, not, will sway a wonderful influence in promoting the cause. Indeed we know of no and Indiana" visited Kentucky. The result of enterprise or service in which we would more willingly engage, than that of contributing to the emancipation of our beloved native land, for we love her still. But we Prectoy Spruence, buting to the emancipation of our beloved hope no foreigner will attempt it. Let the work be done by the sons of the soil who still reside there. There should be at least one good speaker for each congressional dis. trict, to canvass the whole country, time Goorge E. Badger, Willie P. Mengam, and again, until the people are fully awake to the subject. As much as we are disposed to admire the valor and courage of Generals Taylor and Scott, in leading their victori. Walter & Colquit. ous armies into Mexico, we would much prefer the honor and distinction of having aided in the political redemption of the nothree of former times, portions of the coun-Yet the Virginia section was at last only try measurably depopulated by emigration, than to share equally with them in their

"Wisdom dwells with prudence," and her perfect work is accomplished in Kentucky, during the pendency of the great questions now fairly before her citizens, it must be accomplished by the utmost caution | Franklin Clark, and forbearance. If it is successful, a tide E. K. Smart, James B. Wiley, increased very little for twenty years; some mingled emotions of the most sad and medi. So far from riding for days through the State This sketch of the natural advantages of Norfolk, compared with its condition, is a the adult part of the population is about already got slave sick, and is spewing out around Lexington which present a body of the natural advantages of the most sad and finding for days through the State tative character. There are a few counties and finding scarcely a white man at labor, are already got slave sick, and is spewing out Notfolk, compared with its condition, is a good index of the commercial history of Virginia. In fact, the commerce of our old slave-eaten Commonwealth, has decayed and dwindled away to a mere pittance in the general mass of American trade.

The value of her exports, which twenty-five or thirty years ago, averaged four or five millions of dollars a year, shrunk by 1842, to 2, 520,000 dollars, and by 1845, to 2, to 2, 520,000 dollars, and by 1845, to 2, millions of dollars a year, shrulk by 1042, as one to forty-nine; in Maryland, as one to five and twenty-five; in Virginia, as one to five and nine is much better conducted, and much our first remarks are made. It is all, however, is acknowledge its power. This, however, is a half; in North Carolina, as one to four prosperous, than that of West Virginia, as one to four and nuch our first remarks are made. It is all, however, is acknowledge its power. This, however, is a half; in North Carolina, as one to four and nuch our first remarks are made. It is all, however, is acknowledge its power. This, however, is a half; in North Carolina, as one to four and nuch our first remarks are made. It is all, however, is acknowledge its power. This, however, is a half; in North Carolina, as one to four and nuch our first remarks are made. It is all, however, is acknowledge its power. This, however, is a half; in North Carolina, as one to four and nuch our first remarks are made. It is all, however, is acknowledge its power. This, however, is a half; in North Carolina, as one to four acknowledge its power. The work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time, which to some may seem the work of time. Her imports from foreign countries, were, the work of time, which to some may seem and a half; and in South Carolina, as one the work of time, which to great to be endured, yet in the history of a nation it will be short. We believe it william Herry. a nation it will be short. We believe it william Herry.

To WIVES .- The first inquiry of a wo-

them generally indifferent about the educa-lion of their children.

A similar difference between the free

Indication and delightful to him.

This is true, both in the Great Valley, and slavery.

She has seen Ohio, Indiana and Let it be to him a sanctuary to which his Peter H. Sylveoter. convention by a majority of about 90,000 and by your sweetness, gentleness and goodvotes. The same question is to be kept be- humor, urge him continually to think, Nathan K. Hell, West Virginia had, in 1840, as good fore them, in one form or other, for three though he may not say it, "this woman is in- Washington Hant.

The iron business has since increased in

But, on the other hand, we find, in the face, and impart charms where charms are But, on the other hand, we find, in the face, and impart charms where charms are Courte where the finest structure of the finest structure.

Courte face, and impart charms where charms are face of the charms

house-keeping, is indispensable in a female, one's finger. and a wife should always endeavor to support with applause the character of the lady and the housewife.

Thus it appears, fellow citizens, by in. vision is made to remove them from the coun- scenes, let your heart cast its anchor, let fallible proofs, that West Virginia, in all try, it is fatal to the whole scheme. The your feelings and pursuits all be centered. West Pennsylvania increased in the same time, about seven to the square mile, and ended with a population of nearly twenty.

West Pennsylvania increased in the same there interests, has suffered immensely from the institution of alaments. Four methods are spoken of, which will.

Typical transport to the square mile.

It is the transport to the square mile. The pennsylvania increased in the same the task of distinguishing himself by his valor or his talents. Four methods are spoken of, which will.

> The new SENATE is composed as follows: Torm expires 4th March. Term expires 4th March. John Fairfield, J. W. Bradbury, 1851 Amhur P. Sagby, 1849 \*Jefferson Davis, 1853 Hanry Stuart Foote, LOUISIANA, TENNESSEA. 1851 Hopkins L. Turney, 1851 [A Whig.] 1851 John J. Crittenden, 1853 Jos. R. Underwood, 0810. 1849 William Alen, 1851 Thomas Corwis, 1849 E A. Hannezon, 1851 Josep D. Erleht, 1851 Sidney Breese, 1849 1853 Stephen A. Douglass, 1853 PRNNSYLVANIA Missouat. 1949 David R. Atchison, 1851 Ambross H. Sevier, 1853 Chester Ashley, James A. Pource, Reverdy Johnson, 1849 Lewis Cass, 1851 Alpheus Pelch,

Appointed by Gover 1853 till the next meeting of th Total, 20 Whigs, 31 Democrats, and John P. Hale, Independent, elected by a Whig and Liberty union. Five vacancies to be filled-probaly 1 Whig, 2 Democrats, beside lowa. John C. Calhonn and his friends are Democrats, but not very decided Polkmen. They vote as they see fil, often with the Whigs. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

John C. Calboun.

PLORIDA.
1851 J. D. Westcott, Jr.,
1853 David Yntee,

1849 Thomas J. Runk

1853 bably Democratic.

Two to be chosen

\*Lawis C. LEVIN. MAING. "Joseph R Ingercell, Charles Brown, \*Chas. J. Inacreoli. John Freedly, J. W Hernbeck, \*A. R. Melioneno, William Strong. "Richard Brodbea Checter Butler. David Wilmot, \*James Pelluck George N. Eckart, Houry Nee. Jacper E. Brody. \* John Blanchard. \*Ancrew Stewart, Job Mann John Dickey. Moses Hampton, J. W. Farrolla, James Thompson. Alex. Irrine. DELAWARE.
\*John W. Houston John G. Chapman. \*Jacob Collamer, \*Grorge P. March, Lucine B. Perk.

Robert M. M'Lane. \*Archibald Alkinson Richard K. Meade Frederick W. Lord, William L. Goggin R. T. L. Beale, John S. Pendiston, Henry Bedinger, James M'Dowell. William B. Preston, Andrew S. Fulton. Robert A. Thompson, . Wm. G. Brown. POUTH CAROLINA "James A. Black, \*Richard F. Slingson,
\*Jo eph A. Woodward,
\*A. D. Slims.
\*Artenisa Burt,
\*leace E. Holmes, "R. Barnwell Rhetl. Thomas B King,

Hugh A. Harntson "John H. Lumpkin, "Howel Cobh, "Alex. K. Stephene, \*Robert Toembo.
ALAHAMA
John Gayle,
\*Heary W. Hilliard,
Sumpoon W. Harris,
William M. Inge,
"George S. Houston,
W. R. W. Cobb,
\*F. W. Bowdon,
\*\*Managerippi. \*Jacob Thompson, W. S. Featherston.

LOUISIANA. \*Emile I a Sere. \*B. G. Thibodeaux. FLORIDA Edward C. Cobell. Elisko Embres,
\*Thomas J. Henly,
John L. Robinson, "Culeb B Smith. "William W. Wick, George G. Pana, Rich'd. W. Thompson. \*John Pattit,
\*Chas. W. Catheart,
William Rockilli. Robt. M'Clelland. Charles E. Singart, Kinsley S. Bingham

\*Robert Smith,
\*J. A. M'Clernand. \*Urlando B. Ficklin, \*John Wentworth, Wm. A. Richardson Thomas J. Turner, Abraham Liocoln. TERRESONA Andrew Johnson, "Andrew Johnson,
"William M. Cocke,
"John H. Croner,
H. L. W. Still,
"George W. Jones,
James H. Thomas,
"Meredith P. Gentry, Washington Barrow, \*Lucien B Chase, Fred's P. Sinnion, Wm. T. Haskell. Robert W. Johnson. David S. Kaufman

John H. Tweedy. Total-Members. Whigs (in Italies) 116. Democrats (lu Roman) 108. Independents (in small capitals) 4. Clear Whighis, 4. Democrat do. in last flouse, 63.

Tlmothy Pillsbury Delegate (no vote

Poets seem to have fame in lieu of most temporal advantages. They are too little

Persons are oftentimes misled in regard color as may increase their own beauty.

the strength of their belief, while judicious fare is 130 piestres.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE DIVISION OF THE METHODIST CHUNCH .--A writer in the Nashville Christian Advocate, cinnati, threetens, if the General Conference of the Northern Methodist Church should refuse to divide the property with the Church South, hat a suit in chancery may be the result. And should the Court require the North to settle with the South on the plan of separation, he says it would oblige them to pay over to the South at least \$150,000, in annual instalments of \$25,000 each. Should the Court diaregard the plan of veparation, and decide upon the principies of general equity, it will require the North-ern Book Room to pay over a sum equal to \$350,000, more or less

THE Jaws .- In the last fifty years, the descendants of Abraham have materially changed their habits. They conform more and more to the usages of christian actions. In Gor-many, at Koenigsberg and Offenbach, the Jews have transferred from Saturday to Snaday the celebration of their religious service; a great in-novation for them. Never could the bitterest persecution induce them to take such a step. But in the desire which they had to live like their fellow-citizens, they will change probably several of their customs, and this will be a new means of bringing them by degrees to embrace

THE CHAISTIAN CHURCH is patronized by the Government in Ceylon. The Scotch and Dutch chaplains are pald in full, and the Missionaries of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, the Propagation Society, and the American Board, receive annual grants from the Colonial Tressury. The Baptists decline receiving anything. The funds received from this source by American missionaries, we presume, are all expended in the sup-

A RANE CASE.—The Boston Travelor says that Rev. Jonathan French, of Northamplou, New Hampshire, has been the officialing pastor of the Congregational church in that town for fortyalx years. He is nearly neventy years of age, has eleven children, and at least Iwenty-three grand-children; and bitherto no death has occurred in his family, or in the family of any of his children. He has occupied the parsonage where he now lives, for more than forty years, and no death has ever eccurred in it The Rev W. A RIEDL, a Roman Catholic

pricel, at Breslau, who has filled some of the highest offices in the Church, and was celebrated for his learning and great attainments, has fled from Vienua, and openly renounced the Romish faith and joined the German Catholics. He has published an Interesting account of his life, and a criticism on "Monachism" and the

GERMAN CATHOLICS .- The New York Journal of Commerce of the 24th ult. says: "Fifty-eight German Catholica last Sabbath publicly clared their continued attachment to the Catholie Apostolic Church, but their secession from the yoke of Rome. They declared their adherence to Christ and the Bible, but to no Sect, of any name."

Rev. S. L. Adams, a minister of the Camberland Presbyterian Church, of Ohio, and formerly of Lebanon, united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Soule Chapel, Cincinnati, on Tuesday the 16th. He will immediately take charge of a circuit in Boone county, Kentneky.

THE WALDENSES. - This poor and oppressed people, small in number and afflicted with the rest of Europe, by a scarcity of bread, contributed 10,000 france, the last year, to the French Society of Evangelical Missions.

South Sea Islands .- A company of Missionaries who have lately departed from London for the Pacific, took with them 5,000 copies of the Bible in the Tahitian language, and 4,000 copies of the Pilgrim's Progress. A PRINCELY ACT .- The King of Prussia has

caused to be printed at his own expense, 17,000 copies of the Bible, to be distributed in that country. A giorious example for kings. The Methodists have opened o Theological

School in Concord, N. H.

THE SHAKERS .- In the course of debate in the Legislature of New York, on application of special grants of power in holding the property made by the Shakers of Niskeuna, in that State, the following rules, or orders, existing in that Society, became public: Contrary to order to inquire into any bar-

gain that the deacons have made. Contrary to order to go to church with sins unconfessed. Contrary to order to go out among the

world, or among families, without permission of the elders. Contrary to order to shake hands with a world's wonian without confessing it.

Contrary to order to shake hands with the world unless they first tender the Contrary to order to play with dogs or

Contrary to order for a brother and sister to ride together in a wagon without com-Contrary to order for a brother and sister

to pass each other on the stairs. Contrary to order for a person to go out of the door yard after evening meeting. Contrary to order to have right and left

Contrary to order to pare the heels of shoes under. Contrary to order to read newspapers in dwelling houses at any time, unless indul-

gence for that purpose is granted by the el-Contrary to order to fold the left thumb over the right in prayer, or when standing up in worship.

Contrary to order to kneel with the left knee first. Contrary to order to put the left boot or

Contrary to order to kneel with handkerchief in hand. Contrary to order to put the left foot on the stairs first when ascending.

NINE THOUSAND LIVES SAVED .- It is stated on good authority, that the lives of Nine Thousand people were saved by the 7. Be careful never to join in a jest and ligious rights throughout the civilized world, paper press. Nine thousand lives saved! cans been taken by gunpowder and cannon ball, we should have column after column, letter upon letter, giving the details of the bloody transaction, overflowing with rejoicings, and set off with the usual flourishes-"Glorious Victories-American Arms triumphant-Our Soldiers covered with Glory-Nine Thousand Mexicans Slaugh Deserence often shrinks and withers as tered," of the little facts speak voluce upon the approach of intimacy, as unes on the depravity of human nature. National Era.

> OMNIBUSES have appeared in Turkey; a regular course of them has been establishto their choice of dress, by attending to the ed between Constantinople and Adrianople, beauty of colors, rather than selecting such by an Armenian company. These car-Zealous men are ever displaying to you out and are drawn by six horses. The

Mem-Which Remeth, Remember ! Southrons despise siave-dealers. Go where you will, and you will find this sentiment prevailing. This, in itself, is a conclusive answer to those who affirm that slavery is a hiessing. A fact was stated in a pulpit, in this city, which illustrates our remark. One of the Slave-dealers of Baltimore, went down as passenger on one of the steamers from this city to New Orleans. He was known, yet uo one seemed to

notice him! At Evansville, a minister came on hoard, and the trader fastened himself upon him. Hut the secret came out. "I do the business up right." "I never separate families." " I am humane to all I purchase." "And f always give liberally to churches." These were his asseverations; but they did not avail him. He was still left alone!

## Atlood Example,

The committees for the poor of our city are busy in their good work. Quietly, but effec-

It so happened that a free colored women had three children, and, immediately, steps were taken to obtain for them good situations. Three responsible citizens offered to take charge to vain to look, hope for, or dream of any other by hringing the moral influence of the law, and of them, and bring them up. A worthy and result. excellent citizen remarked-

"We must see that their rights are secured." "No danger," replied another, "the persons who are to take them are all responsible."

"I know that," was the answer, "but they may die-some accident might happen-and these free blacks sent South and soid. We European people. must put their rights beyond the shadow of a

It has been done. And this was the action of colored race? Can auv one doubt what such benevolence will do?

We bear our testimony to the true benevolence, and bearty zeal, with which the committees of the poor are discharging their duty .-They mean that none shall be neglected, and in from following.

## Popping Up.

We have stated that the population of Wisconsin, was estimated, at this time, at near 230,000. A Southern paper says:

six States in the Union."

Putting the smaller States out of the question, where are they? In the South or North? The paper adds:

fall very little short of 500,000, and this estimate debts, we are, individually, fired by a fiercer collected that there were but 3,245 souls in the Territory only seventeen years ago.

swell in population? Why, both could do the and class interests. fullest justice to the colored people and pay for then twice over-in ten years-if we chose, simply by the increase of the value of our lands. Shall we not do that justice' Shall we not secure this great prosperity!

han all other causes put together.

tnde. And first among these, is, that war tends startling strength:directly to make and keep up false distinctions, government' Wherein and on what does its down to this world on some business, for the first of whatever may advance his true interest. It between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse.— And President Polk you know, he is our country happiness, as far as may be, within the reach

wisely and well, who is felt, if not known by soldier, by one act, by a simple display of physic cal power, even when his whole life shall have call humanity.' been a reckiesa violation of the taws of God will escrifice them.

going the supervision of our officers! Are the to the people who habitually sustain them. social rights of that invaded land regarded? It is not in the power of all the officers of the army to prevent their flagrant violntion. The to do, or submit to it.

The paipable danger of our land-so free, so rich in resource, so full of opportunity of the army, at present sojourning in our city, to ali, is, that our ambition, individually, to be we notice the gallant, the whole-souled and be uppermost may consume itself by the very nevolent Cassius M. Ciay, of Kentucky. We fierceness of its own flame. It is this thought, Gen. Taylor and Gen. Scott's division of the it is the fear of abuses and wrongs likely to army, and they enthusiastically unite in testiflow from this cause, which lies, philosophically, fying to the valor, skill and whole-heartedness at the bottom of the creed of the Democracy. The political opposition to monopolies of every so towering as we expected to find it, but his permit a majority of the people it any one counkind, to banking institutions, to money shavers, to speculation and speculators, to tariffs, and all measures which seem even to bolster up the . few, and put the many at discomfort or disadflict with those we advocate, but this should not Onr opinion is that it certainly contains a pure them, are more liberal in their views of slavery thundering tones. Every opprobrious epithet vantage, begins and ends here. But what can prevent us from expressing our high estimate of thte war do-what other effect can wars of conquest produce—than to rivet closer, and stronger, every feeling, every infinence, every interest. on which this ambition—on which these class distinctions, and class interests, look and rely Capt. Clay to no more like the man we took him

or support? The money-changer, who finds a poor labor-The money-changer, who finds a poor labor-or in a strait, loans him money, and takes as which but tittle accord with the fiery conrage, security therefor his chest of tools worth three fervideloquence, and strong feelings, which mark times the amount. The close calculating possible character as developed in his political and military history. He has the manners of an increase of the constituents, Lord John Russell made the following extraordinary assertions: sees or of larger means meete au enterprising citi-amishie gentleman and warm-hearted Kentuckzen suddeniy invoived in embarrassment, and leaves upon every person with whom with liberty, let me call your attention for a moempties for him his bags, charging extra inter- he converses a very pleasing impression .- ment to that which takes place in the Northern est, but making good the whole by safe mortgages. Pay day comes. The chest of tools goes for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song! The real estate brings a third of its for a song it is a song it

in very shame, from their heartless bus |- citizens gathered round him, and gave him as

What is the lust of conquest there exhibited? which grasps all it can get-nothing more nor the State. iess. And wint the unbridled lawlessness which makes might—the power to do—the itmit of its action? The very essence of every polluted feeling which in the individual would sirip naked the poor man, and leave him to starve while tables, around him, groaned with plenty! Aye, this national robbery, this bold and profile The people love and respect him, and they will gate national plunder, this during display of national lawlessness, on the Mexican soil, is but a concentration, abroad, of every evil which the Democracy ever conjured up, and a surer quickener, of direr dangers, at home, than it has ever yet had to meet. Can national avarice exist. and judividual avarice be checked? Cun natively, they are dispensing wisely the public tional oppression be tolerated, and individual oppression be tolerated, and individual land highly hiameable in supplying him with wines in large quantities within the last ten lessness be exhibited, and individual heartless-Her case was attended to; lint it ness be successfully combatted? Why, the acts liabits. was found, that she could not live long. She of the Government are but the expressed will of the nation, and, if its acts be bad, the spirit caring for the living, (and this should be our and conduct of the people will be had, also. It great object even in commemorating the dead,)

There is danger-preat danger-in our conntry, of our forgetting from these causes, the ex- character and value life, as we ought, until we ample of our fathers, and ohilterating their spir- learn to speak the truth on all instters apperit; we may say, indeed, that this will be so, if taining to both, and have courage to call things we are to ride on a storm of military conquest. by their right names. Our peril is more imminent than that of any

Europe groans under her war-debt. It weighs down Prince and People, and arrests struggles for freedom, and efforts for progress, in all the a slave-holder. Need we say that a spirit like more civilized nations. Experience has taught this is fully prepared to do full justice to the Enrope the folly and wickedness of war. The causes which produce it-the ends and aims of wnr-its results-are known-fell every day and every hour-and every day, and every honr, consequently, the voice of the many grows louder and strouger as it proclaims the christian freeman's creed-Peace on Earth. Good Will the case of the poor colored woman, and her is men. No trappings of rank bewilder them children, have given an example which too longer. No mail-clad warriors mislead them many of the people of the free States are far into clamoring for blood, when, if the foe fall, the masses know their heel shall tread down the peasant arms that bore these victors on in triumph The true liberals of Europe, therefore—those who yearn for revolution-and are eager to battle for it-use only moral action; they eachew "It has in point of numbers precedence of all violence; they ask for uo armor-suits; and on their flags, and over their bangnet rooms, and upon the banners that float from their hails, is inscribed, as their motto, Peace, and Progress. But here-in this new Republican land-while It is thought that the population in 1850 will we have no such war experience, no such war any nation, ancient or modern, ever exhibited; Only seventeen years ago! Think of that, and if the policy and spirit of our Government Think of the increase away up in the frozen shall foster these ruling passions, by wars of I guess we shall have to come round, (don' North, and ask, if free, what would ours be, ask if conquest, we shall end, as sure as we extst, in free, how Virginia as well as Kentucky, would having a military despetient, privileged orders,

What is to prevent' Not the temper of our leaders, political, monied, or military! Some of them-many, at first-would peril life in a moment to prevent this change; but the habitual assertion of authority, without reference to others' claims or any standard of justice, the We refer to this subject, always, with pain, open robbery carried on ander pretence of iaw, War is not our policy. It can only breed diffi- yet in violation of all right, the menial use of culties, which will do more to unsettle isw, and freemen as soldiers, breeding contempt for them, joosen the foundations of our Constitution, and contempt for the masses, on the part of those who rule or direct, must wrap the Rapublic The monied losses, occasioned by war, are in one black pull of moral ruin. Of all disasters, great; but this we consider, as we believe our of any spirit created by whatever is evtl, inpeople, generally, consider it, a secondary mat- deed, we regard wars of conquest as the worst. ter-not idle or unimportant-hut yet subordi- Fanklin, in pithy style, and with graphic pow- We were gittin' on nicely up bere to our village, nate There are other evils of greater magni- er, sketches the terrors of the battle-scene with

"In what light we are viewed by superior beclass interests, to elevate and ings may be gathered from a piece of late West etrengthen the few. What is the policy of our India news, which possibly has not yet reached whole spirit rest' On this, that every being time, had an old courier-spirit assigned him as a born among us has the right to the free pursuit guide. They arrived over the seas of Martinico was-it ought to be now-its sele object, to When through the clouds of smoke he saw the make life secure, and liberty stabis, and to put fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled timbs, and bodies dead or dying; the ships sinking, birning, or hlown into the air; and the quantity of pain, misery, and destruction, the War reverses all this. The poor man who crews yet alive were thus with so much eagerlabors hard, and honestly, all his life, who brings uses dealing round to one another; he turned up a family, amid temptation and difficulty, sngrily to his gnide, and said, 'You blundering blockhead, you are ignorant of your business: you undertook to conduct me to the earth the good he does, may die and rot, without re- and you have brought me into heil." 'No, sir,' coiving a cheer as he struggles on, or a word of says the guide, 'I have made no mistake; this is general sorrow when he passes away. Yet the really the earth, and these are meu. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense, and more of what man (vainly

But no mun that we know of has been able. and man, may win a nation's praise, and be a with pen or pencil, to group, and, in one pichero! The masses who uphold this injustice ture, paint the misery, corruption, injustice, inendanger, thereby, their rights, and in the end, humanity, irreligiousness, of wars of conquest. They are the very blackness of human iniquity. Admitting our citizen soldiery, one and all They reach, invariably, to the utmost depth of to be in feeling, as just as brave-still, war, and, human misery, and guage the farthest bounds of especially, such a war as that now waging human guilt. Never have they been begun, against Mexico, if continued, must familiarize and abandoned! Never yet did they fail to overthem, and the nation, to crnelty, tyranny, and throw the government that systematically carrievery wrong. Does liberty of speech exist ed them on! Never now, or hereafter will they where our soldiery stand? Not a paper is pub- produce any other consequences but decay, and lished in the city of Mexico without first under- degradation, and a biting and universal misery, That God sends country lawyers, and other wis

# Cassime M. Ciny.

The New Orleans papers speak enthusiastieye, the ear, and the heart, msy thus become so cally of this galiant Kentuckian. He is welcomused to injustice, as to hinnt that quick sense of ed every where most warmiy. All parties bear right which blushes at wrong, and dreams not the fullest testimony to his bravery, warm-heartof brooking it, teaching both soldiery and people edness, devotion to his soldiers, and his nobie generosity. We copy the following :

> CAPT. CASSIUS M. CLAY .- Among the officers have conversed with many officers, both from of their brother officer, the brave and gifted son of Kentucky. The person of Capt. Clay ts not plercing dagger-looking eyes, and prominent mind and the heart of the man. There are some in Virginia only. By our exchanges we see it in Virginia only. a true-hearted American-a galiant spirit.—
> N. O. National.

Cassius M. Clav.—Our desire to become acquainted with this galiant young Kentuckian was gratified by a short interview yesterday. to be, than a dove is like a hawk. His man- News, that the majority should rule. ner and appearance indicate a quiet reserve

this, cannot and raust not be submitted to-tax warm on his native cod. He arrived here on (Cheers.) your monied Shylocks 'till they shall be driven. Wednesday. And, when known, many of our ness, and by law forbid forever, all monop. hearty n welcome as men could give. We were grattfied, in the momentary interview we Is the Democracy in earnest? Does it mean had with him-his stop was brief-to see the lawhat it says? Let it turn its eye upon Mexico. boring meu pressing forward to give him their cheer. "Is this Cassius M. Clay?" said one of Only this hard granping spirit acted out on a them as he stretched out his toil-worn hand national scale. What the thirst for plunder with hearty zeal-"I came only to see you."

Mr. Clay is unchanged in look, and we need hardly add, unchanged in opinion.

Mr. Ciay will have a public reception at Lexington by the citizens, and, it will be hard for him, to go any where in Keutucky, where the same honors would not be showered upon him. demonstrate hotis in the heartiest manner.

The following verdiet was given at a coron er's inquest, held at Toronie, Canada:

"That the said W. Paris Vincent, on the 3c day of November, departed this life by delirium will be well weighed by his countrymen. emens, induced by habits of excessive drinking; and they (the Jury) consider Mr. Sutherdays, he knowing the young man's previous

This is an example worth imitating. It is public opinion, to hear 'directly against crime. We never cau, and uever will, respect

"What Mr. Robinson Thinks." Hosea Bigelow is no fool. He writes with keenness which cuts "clean," and makes every body enjoy it. We cannot help laughing, no matter whom he hits, and he must be an ill-natured fellow whom does not join in.

Ail parties know how common the practice thow he will vote?" It is generally a stale louhtful of their position or fearful that the peo, ple may forget them, get friends to ask them publiciy-" what they think ou this measure ?" or huw they will vote on that ?- and they have an opportunity to flourlah, and appear in he prints, and to be read of nil men. Hosea satirizes this practice, as it deserves to be satirized. J. P. Robinson enjoyed it we dare say-at least the Boston Courier (where the article appeared) savs ao one will be more likely to laugh over it

WHAT MR. ROSINSON THINKS.

congr. N. Bangos in a sensible mau; He stays to his home and looks arter his folks: le draws his furrer as straight us he can, And into nohody's tater patch pokes. But John P. Rubinson he Savs he won't vote for Govern

My ! ain 't it terrible ? What shall we do ? We can't never choose him of course—that's

For John P Robinson he

Says he won't vote for Governor B. General Cushing's a very uice man : He's been on all sides that give places or pelf But consistency still was a part of the plan-He's been true to one party-aud that is him-

So John P. Robinson he Says he shall vote for General C. General Cushing he goes for the war;

He don't vally principle more'n an old cud; What did God make us rational creatures for. But glory, gunpowder, plunder and blood So John P. Rohinson lie Says he shall vate for General C.

With oid-fashioned idees of wist's right and what aint. We kind o' thought Christ want agin war and pillage, And that eppyletts warn't the best mark of

saint: But John P. Robinson he Says this kind o' thing's an exploded idee.

And President Polk you know, he is our conn-And the angel who writes all our sins in a bool Puts the debit to him to us the per contry; And John P. Robinson he

Says this is his view of the thing to a T. Parson Wilbur he calls all these argiments lies; Says they're nothin' on airth but jest, fee, faw, fum: And that all this big talk of our destinies

Is half on it ignorance, and t'other half rum. But John P. Robinson he Says it aln't no such thing; and, of course,

so must we. Parson Wilbur says he never heard in his life That the Apostles rigged out in their swaller And marched round in front of a drum and

To get some on 'em office, and some on 'en But John P. Robinsen he Says they didn't know every thing down in

Wai, it's a mercy we've got folks to teli us The rights and the wrongs of these matters,

fellers. To drive the world's teams when it gets in

For John I'. Says the world'ii go right, of he hoilers out

# A Sign, and a good one

The Shelbyville News has the following: "There is quite an anti-slavery movement irginia; and counected with it is an idea as novel as it is Democratic! In Western Virginia there are, comparatively speaking, very few slaves, to the number there is in Eastern

Virginia. The citizens of Western Virginia, have for years been in favor of gradual emancipation, but are out voted by those in the East. They now are advocating a law to permit counties to legislate for themselvee in the matter: and thus ty, to meet at the polis, and deciare whether slaforehead, are unmistakably indicative of the mind and the heart of the man. There are some 'This novel idea finds many advocates; and not

as it is Democratic," and the people in both sections who have done either, say with the

The Knoxviile Tribune (Tenn.,) says: THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH .- In a recent ad-

Captain Ciay leaves onr city to-day on his re- and Sonthern States of America. In the Northfor a song? The real estate brings a third of its value? Laborer and master-director fall a hopeless sacrifice; both are left without means or tools to work; and as regards these, and all simi-

iar cases of oppression, the Democracy say, in and, from what we hear, slaveholders vied with we find education discouraged, and in many viso men use this admission, &c., &c.? To this stone—to mere lifeless masses. It is only those Virginia) details are given, and the Church in speech, address, and resolution, "tyrunny like each other in the far South in showing him cases prohibited because it is known that as the Courier rejoinsthis, a social or legal despotism so heartless as every attention. Nor was his reception less knowledge is connected with freedom, so is ignorance connected and linked with slavery.

Chunceller Bibb. This venerable citizen of Kentneky was one This venerable citizes of Kentneky was one ever, is a greater curse at this moment, than our of the connect in the Per Patch Case now under Southern Slave System." judicial investigation in Phtiadeiphia. The Sun gentleman."

## "And the Old Ban Spake,"

nen give counsel, the young should listen with needful ear, and consider with patient deliberation. There is no mark of manhood so truly nobie as that which town before honored age. ALSERT GALLATIN, one of the putriarchs of the war with Mexico. They will be scattered as we advance further into civilization! far and near. Will men of all parties consider them? Wili partizans, on all sides, pause and reflect upon them? we know not what they are,

In our leader, last week, the words "popula tion, and proposition." were used instead of the word "proportion." The intelligent reader

### doubtless discovered the typographical error. Mele-Dramatic.

We gave a specimes of heroics peculiar to France a week or two since. Another has fallen under our notice so unique that we cannot with-

Wassinus was a favorito "artist" ta Parts. He made the choicest articles, and was a enterer to fashion. He turned assassin. But this only deepened the sympathy of all Paris for him and made his trial a sort of triumph. The foliowing is an account of it. The court was crowded, and the trisi watched with the same interest that a drama would be when first seen by a novice. Wassmus shot his brother-in-law with a pistol in consequence of his charging him with witing an anonymous letter. He did of writing to Mr. A. or Mr. B., enquiring 'not deny the deed. He admitted it, but plead 'no premeditation"-though the proof was, that rick, and pretty well understood. Politicians he had, some hours before the murder, prepared his pistols, and gone to the house of his brother-

in-law weapon in hand. "What is your object?" he was asked by his victing when they mat.

"To demand an explanation," replied Wassmus-"you must retract your accusation and implore pardon." "You must give me further time." was the

"No," sterniy said Wasemus and shot

He was arrested, and now imagine him fore a court of France pieuling "no premeditation." Wassmus addresses the court frequently; he sheds tears; a profound sensation is produced. Hs becomes by degrees a hero. The andience greet him as such. But what was his

"I was insuited by my brother-in-law. (sobs.) I then took my pistol; it was said I cocked it—I Which round the wood a wondrous bulwark cocked it. On God! I was a prey to all sorts stands, of hallucinations! I beheld nought except fire To guard its treasures from intrusive hands. and flames around me-I cried out "beg pardon | l'art high above the rest aspiring grew, on your knees," and lo! the pistol went off? (semation) Oh! I would have given the world The ramparts of this new-made hell to guard, not to have taken that wennon. Heaven is my witness that I did not wish to kill him! Yes, I ask pardon of my God; but it was fatalityirresistible fatality-which guided and impelled me. I descended the stair-case-I reached the court-there I wished to dash my head against the wall, and then I was arrested. Oh, (grouning) since I am not dead. I am the most

uniortunate of men. The ladies sighed, the witnesses wept; and the Jury handed in a verdict of acquittsi, amid the applause of the whole assembly!

# Chenp Posinge-Franking.

Low rates-this is the doctrine! Low rates! No other principle will suit the American people, or secure for the department a larger reve-

The great evil is now-the franking system. People do not nuderstand this. if they did, it would not stand an hour. Why should any set of men have the privilege of seuding what they please, whether it be a shawl or a public document, and another be debarred by a heavy tax from communicating his desrest thoughts to loved ones away, or receiving in return, that which would bless him and make him happy .-Abolish the frankling privilege, say we. Abolish it, and establish the lowest rates of post-

Cist, of Cincianati, speaking of the abuse of the franking privilege, says in his Advertiser:- n way. The great Disposer of events seconds The latest affair of the kind came to light the efforts of those who resolve to accomplish during the late congressional election in Tennessee. I copy from the Knoxville Standard: "On the 17th February, 1846, there came by mail, to my office, a packet, endorsed 'public document,' franked hy Wm. M. Cocke, M. C., and addressed to his wife. The weight of the was likewise charged in the post bili that accompanied it from the distributing post office,

Abringdou, Va. found to consist of a cased miniature, some five toms rice before them threatening destructioninches in length, about four in breadth, and three-fourths of an inch in thickness, enveloped in a large document by cutting the size of the bellow and lightnings flash. Urge them to administure out of the document, the margin to vance, and the well of fire before them burns to surround it, and the top and bottom pages to the very heavens.

cover it. "Upon an examination of the post office lsw and instructions, I was fully satisfied that the amount of postags marked apon the packet

was correct, which amount (\$7,80) was promptly naid. WM. NORTON, Postmaster, Rutledge, Tenn."

ege.
The following serves to show the inevitable

British Whig, Kingston, Canada: "The government some time since gave notice that, as this is the second time of removal of the public officers within three years, free passages would be provided for those officers who chose to accept them, as well as free conveyance for their effects, and cases to pack them As may be imagined, most of the officials availed themselves of this kindness in its fullest movables, but also their firewood. A few days ago one large and weighty government packing case, while in the sct of shipment, burst asun der, and its contents were found to be half a cord of wood, value three and sixpence, the expense of case and freight to Montreal one pound nine shillings and ninepence!"-Cist's Advertiser.

# Away down in New Orleans

by free labor.

clared-"Slavery was the greatest curse ever inflicted upon the South." This the Courier othat slavery in a curse, and so it is, and the

vance in civilization, the greater the curse. And so it is with Northern free labor, and English Pauperism. The panperism of England, how-

Weil-we will let the North attend to her free says he spoke with elequence, and produced a labor-and Grent Britain to her pusperiorn, and marked sensation. He named many incidents look after the "caree" of the South. We carof the enriy times of the attiement of Ken- tainly want to alvance in civilization; but, as tucky-of the war of the Revolution. He is we advance, we do not desire to plunge deeper there induiged? A sweepingly selfish avarice lie will meet with as warm a reception all over Britain and the non-slaveholding States suffer, through injustics, (and this alone is the cause of Reverence is due to age. When virtuous old whatever suffering exists) this injustice should be repaired, just as we should repair the injustice done to the blacks.

But our purpose in noticing this matter was ans referred to, and admitted, that slavery was n our country, has given his views to the public on curse-"a curse in all its forms," deepening, too,

## New Engined Buil-Roads.

There are, in the six New England States 2.490 miles miles of Rail-road finished (now) but we trust that the 'vise old man's counsel" or in process of construction. These roads contain an area of 61,784 square miles. They are thus set down:-

Mtles R. Roads. Area square miles N. Hampshire, 9,164 Vermont. 9,056 Massachusetts. Connecticut, Rhode Island.

Beside the above, there are several hundred miles of railroad projected, for which charters have been obtained. The capital already invested in railroads in the New England States is cruei. We not only tamely submit to the evil supposed to amount to \$50,000,000.

The case of the Church of St. Agustine against the county of Philadelphia has at length been in favor of the Church for \$47,433,87. The damsges were laid at \$83,627,75. The Judge's charge to the jury was strongly in favor of the plaintiff. On the law points he charged; 1st. That a corporation can recover against the county in a suit of this nature. The word 'person' used in the act will apply to, and means a corporation. 2d, That the jury may allow interest on the claim from the time the church was destroyed in 1844.

Milton tells us that he dare he known hink the poet Spenser " a better teacher than ignoble thoughts. They were men. They adopt-Scotus or Aquinas;" and it is true that the poets, while they present to us "truth severe in solved that they would at least deserve success. fairy fiction dressed," often give us more lm- And they had infinitely greater difficulties to pressive lessons with regard to the duties of life, contend against than we have. Kentuckians! than the professed teacher does. An incident do not disgrace your well-enraed fame! Do not the boon all ought to have. We would give to in Tasso shows us in the most striking manner, lie still "till your enemy has bound you hand every people their birth-right, and, whenever how to deal with difficulties. We give the passage in Hoole's version, a friend having borrowed our Fairfax. When Alcasio offered to enter the Enchanted Forest-

"To oppose ilis further way, a mass of flame arose; Wider each moment it expands, and higher, And seems one lofty wall of solld fire,

And seemed a towering castle to the view Vast stores of warlike engines were prepared; And oh! in what dire crowds the Infernal broo-To guard the castellated barrier stood! ome eyed the chief with stern and withering look:

Their weapons some with threatening gesture shook. Alcasto was nlarmed and retired. When

Fancred undertook to enter, the same wall of fire was there to oppose him. But he was not to be daunted by difficulties, and determined to make them give way-'If boidly I advance, the fires I see More fierce in aspect than in fact may be; But come the worst! As thus the hero snoke. A desperate leap amid the flames he took :

Boldness unmatched! Yet did no heat intens

As of surrounding fire, affect his sense: Nor rightly, in a space so brief, he knew If fancied were the flames he saw, or true. For, hardly touched, the baseless phantom fled This is the way to nreet difficulties. I'lunge into them, and they are gone. There are al ways lions in the way; but if you march up to them boldly, they growl and retire. " Madame," said one of the ministers of Louis XVI. to Marie Antoinette, "if the thing is only difficult, It is dons; if it is impossible, it shall be done.' The boasting Frenchman, without knowing it. expressed a great truth. The true principis is

noble ends, and our duty is to "Act, ACT in the living present,

to act as if nothing were impossible which it is

our duty to do. Where there is a will there is

Heart within and God o'er head." There is a class of men who, when any course package was 2 lbs. 9 ezs.—I lb. 7 ezs. of which of conduct is proposed to them, see nothing but was marked with \$7,80 postsge, which amount difficulties in the way. Though blind before, they instantly acquire a supernstural intensity "The packet was opened in my presence, and In whatever direction they turn, awful phanlions rour, tigers growl, jackals scream, thunders

The story in the Arsblan Nights of the Princes Perizadeh and her two brothers, fprnishes a beantiful illustration of the effects of fear upon the accomplishment of great enterprises. When All such temptations to swinding should be that he might get the speaking hird, the singing removed by the abolition of the franking privithat he might get the speaking hird, the singing have independent legislators, and an indepentendency of everything in the chape of extra out, Mhore is that feel going? What would privilege or allowances. It is taken from the he have? Do not let him pass." Others cried, 'stop him! catch him! kill him!" Others in tones of thunder exclaimed, "Thief! assassin! murderer!" Others ridiculed him, and said, "No, no, let the pretty fellow pass! the enge and bird are kent for him!" The Prince was at isst filled with terror, and turned to run down the hill, when he was instantly changed to a extent, and a few sot only packed up their black sione, Prince Perviz next andertook the exploit, and met with the same fate. The Princess followed them, determined to succeed or perlsh. Before commencing the ascent, however, she took the precaution to stuff her ears with cotton, that she might not hear the sounds which had been so fatal to others. 'The higher she went, the grenter the number of voices that attempted to intimelate her; but the cotton prethem from penetrat "Democratic" principle—the majority should than the planters of South Carolina. This may was heaped upon her; but she pressed on unbe attributed to a variety of causes; but chiefly daunted, till at last she could perceive the bird in East Tennesse, and West South Carolina, are to the fact, that the political pro slavery action its esge. The bird itself now joined in the efbeginning to think and talk of this idea "novel has never disturbed this State. The Louisiana forts to drive her back, and cried out in a voice planters, very generally, do not hesitate to ac- of thunder, "Go back, fooi?" The Princess knowledge slavery a curse, and laugh at the idea rushed on laid her hand upon the enge, exthat their soil could not be profitably cuitivated claimed, "Bird, I have you." and the enterprise was achieved.\* We may see in this an illustra-An instance of this is before us. The New tion of the history of every great undertaking,

\*An incident similar in some respects to this denies. "Mr. Barker may have said," it adds, in the Arabian legend is related by Apulsius is the story of Cupid and Psyche. Psyche is ordered by Venus to bring her an nrn of waless sacrifice; both are left without means or tools to work; and as regards these, and all simi- tools to work; and as regards these warning her to retire, she lack waters them
I would be receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal course to work; the National asks—"Has not the selection of the peo
I would be receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal course to work in the selection of the peo
I would be receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal course to work in the selection of the peo
I would be receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal course to work in the selection of the peo
I would be receive a full, a wholesome, and a liberal course to work in the selection of the peo
I would be received

who stop their ears, and determine not to listen, "No sensible man will deny, that slavery in that succeed. "Abstala from entering Worms," all its forms, is a curse; and the further we ad- said Spalstin's messenger to Luther, as he approached the city. "Go tell your master," said the intrepid man, "that though there should be as many devils at Worms as there are tiles on its dred have been for this offence!" roof, I would enter it." This is the spirit that commands success. There are difficulties in the where sucir licentioneness prevails! Man way of secomplishing any thing great; but the God! it is a vain hope. Nothing so quickly brave man never stops to count his foes. "The saps all virtue as this vice. It coustmes every less fear, the less danger" is a very oid adage manly and womaniy hope, and leaves those who whose truth has been proved by the experience practise it with a reckless and scarred moral of every age. When satisfied that a thing astaro. Can fathers remember, will mothers ought to be done, "Steel thy fearful thoughts,

And change misdouht to resolution.

We have been led to make these remarks by

observing the disposition in the minds of some to consider slavery nn incurable evil. They ncto refer to the frank manner in which Louislani- knowledge the system to be a dreadful wronga wrong both to master and slave-one of the greatest evils that has ever cursed the human race; and yet they say there is no remedy; we must submit; the subject must not be discussed; there is a wall of fire before them depended by nnumerable devils; volces are crying all around them, "Stop, fool! rases!! murderer! go back! die! perish!" It seems to us that such a conrse s worse than that of those who contend that slavery is a blessing. What! shall our enemy stand with his foot upon our ueck, and we make no aitempt to rise? Shall we, like cowards and lies and the House of God. siuggards conteud that it is useless for us to nake any efforts? Who that calls himself a man should not be asharned of such degradation? The very ground ought to shrink from permitting such cowardice to lie upon it. This conduct seems to us not only dastardly, but that is crushing us down; but to avoid a little tial to the christianizing of our colored people exertion, we throw it doubled in weight upon And the Churches in Virginia and Kentacky the shoulders of our children. Cowards that could accomplish these objects, if they were to we are, we fear to kill the wolf that we "hold set about it. Will the good and pious meditate brought to a close, by the jury giving a verdict by the ears," and when it has grown to be a upon our suggestion? Will they, in the sound monster, and our own strength is exhausted, of our common master, meet the responsibility we give it infuriated into the hands of our innocent off-spring!

> What should we have thought of our ances tors who delivered themselves from British tyranny, if they had acted as we propose to act What if they had folded their hands, and said to one another, "We are oppressed by a great svii, but it is irremediable. Let us be quiet .-We can do nothing. It is absurd to think of resisting England. Let us get on as well as we ed us this week. It is full of the right matecan and leave things as they are!" But they riai and the right spirit. Delaware will be were not the persons for such cowardly and ed the course which they considered right, reand foot!" Spurn from you the cowardly they make an effort to gain it, they are sure to thought, that you cannot do what you deter- receive our heartiest sympathy. mine to do! Never let it be said that n Kentuckian is so mean in soul as to bow down a degraded action of Pips Nixth. House Garrix, that head to his enemy, and whine out in pitcous eminent friend of human freedom, offered the tone, "You are my master! spurn me, kick me, address. It will be found in another column trample upon me, do what you please with me-

ludependenec. There is, evidently, all over the country, a strange thuldity on all subjects likely to involve party consequences. A measure, undoubtedly good, in itself, a principle unquestionably right must be postponed, if thereby harm is to result to political bodies, or political associations. The effect of this, is, to make our public men timeserving and slavish-and our people timid and

Mr. Clay said in his speech at Lexington: Thus the war commenced, and the President after having produced it, appealed to Congress. A bill was proposed to mise 50,000 volunteers. and in order to commit all who should vote for it, a preamble was inserted, falsely attributing the commencement of the war to the act of Mexico. I have no doubt of the patriotic motives of those who, after struggling to divest the hill of that flagrant error, found themselves constrained to vote for it. Hut I must say that no earthly consideration would have sver tempted or provoked me to vote for a bill, with a pal-

have voted for that bill. Suppose this declaration to be true, (by way of illustration) what a sad picture does it present of American Independence, and how truly does the example illustrats what we have said Not a Democrat, not a Whig, (with two exceptions) opposed this faisehood! And why? Fear. a mean aud unmauly fear-of the loss of party influence, was the sole cause of it!

We have seen-ws think it was in the life o Hon. Henry Addington-an anecdote of Burke, of which we are reminded by our subject. It was in 1791, and just after his breach with Fox, that he was nrging upon some friends the danger from the contagion of French principles. "Never fear Mr. Burke," said Pitt; "depend on ment." "Very likely," replied Mr. Burke, "it that day, when a party fist has been issued, has of vision. They are surrounded with horrors. strived for our country! How else can we account for the facts stated? Haw else would Statesman dare stand up, and vote for a falsehood upon any ground?

People who innd themselves, exclusively, to party-who go for their party first, and lastundesignedly, but effectually, tempt their leaders into a course of trickery and deceit, and invariably follow it themselves. They must learn to pronounce judgment. They must make statesmen feel that it will be pronounced traiv Prince Bahman began to ascend the mountain and fearlessly. If they will do this, we shall dent constituency-men at the Capitol who mediately he heard voices around him calling will do their duty, and men at home, who will sustain them while they do it.

President's Message. The three Dailles of our city-Courier, Demo crat, and Journal-have accomplished a won derful feat, hy their euterprise, in giving to the Western public, the President's message the second day after it was delivered. Whenever Journals manifest this spirit, the public will not fail to support them with a kindred spirit .-We are sure they mertt it. We issue, not to be a week behind, the Message in an Extra from the Conrier, whose proprietor, all admit, has the tact and energy to get news, and give events, far or near, as rapidly as any man can. He has not his superior, in this respect, any

We notice everywhere, over the South, action of some kind, on the anbject of the religious instruction of our colored people.

The Quarterly Review, edited by II. B. Bas-COMPL. L. D. and published by JOHN EARLY for the The reformers repel every thing which looks Methodist E. Church, South, for July has an like violence. And to ensure a peace reform nrticle on the Religions Instruction of Negroes, they propose a League or Confederation among written hy our old friend the Rev. Mr. Windig. the Italian States as the first step. This se-MAN of South Carolina. It details what Meiho- cared, the next step will be, to make the dists have done, and are doing, in that Italian part, wiser and happier than the Aus-Orleans National asserts, that Jacob Barker ds. Most men listen to their fears, and sre turned to State. The degradation of the neglected trian. When this is done, and as it is done, it plantation negro is faithfully depicted, the sn. will not only weaken the Anstrian power, but periority of House and Town servants freely strengthen the Italian, and render it impossible admitted; and, also, the humanizing influence for Austria to do any harm. The Marquis which instruction produces.

But in all the reports we have read, one fact Italian Princes, as wise and paternal, as to check stares us in the face—the boid and open licen- the impatience of the people, and force them by tionsness which prevails among the colored peo- a spirit of kindness to co-operate with their ruple. In the minutes of the Daver Baptist As. lers. No republic is proposed. No attack upon

voked to act apon them. That body declares.

"The greatest barrier to their saivstien is their exposure to the trangression of the sevent. commandment. Of three handred and seventeen exclusions from the first African Church of Richmond, during the last six years, two hun.

Talk of the spread of religious knowledge love their offspring when thus dehased? Csn. or will they, love their God while thus hopelessiy sunk in a brutalizing pollntion! Wa must strike n' the root of this evtl, else will churches and masters fall to meet the fearful responsibility which rests upon them.

The Dover Association while, pointing to the fact, that churches educate and send out missionaries to the heathen, invokes the church-invokes all churches-to do something towards the improvement of the colored race. and recommends-

1st. That Pions families should keep up morning and evening wership, and require their ser-

vants to attend. 2nd. That public preaching should adapted to them. 3d. That catechisms should be

4th. That the marriage tie should be enforce

We hope our friends in Lower Virginis will consider the necessity, In this connexion, of obtaining the passage of laws which shall legalize the marriage of slaves, and bar masters from separating families. This is absolutely essen. which "Divine Providence has thrown aroung

### aware, under his agency, have commenced a semi-monthly paper. The first number reach

Our friend James B. Brook, of Wilmington.

at work in the cause of Emancipation, if pos-

sible, more heartily than sver. The Executive

Committee of the Auti-Sievery Society of Det.

Italy. Every struggle in behalf of human liberty wakes up the warmest enthusiasm in the American bosom. It is not enough that we possess

New York has just responded to the i beral

Of the character of Pius, all accounts agree He is an honest man. Ho means honest v to do his daty. A few anecdotes will illustrate his spirit-anecdotes related by a leading Protestant paper-the Journal of Commerce. When elected, his first effort was to make himself acquaiated with the grevances of the people. For this purpose he caused n letter-box to be put up on the outside of the palace, in which people wers invited to deposit letters for him. The key, he kept, and went hinself for the letters. The night of his election he wrote to his two brothers, iaforming them of his election, but requesting them not to come to Rome, and not to expect any office. There are other incidents of less importance, but yet showing the character of the man-ench as these: Immediately on his accession, he sold off a part of the carriages, horses. &c., of the establishment, and so reduced the expense and pomp of the office. He found that the table of the palace was furnished with pable falsehood stamped on its face. Aimost seven successive courses or dishes, and directed idolizing truth, as I do, I never, never, could the royal cooks thereafter to prepare only three, as that was the number to which he had been ac

customed, &c., &c. From all the facts which have been published Pius Ninth is evidently the man to give nationality to Italy, and secure for her a safe constituttonal government-and these questions srise, independent of ail considerations relating to the Pope, or his religion-

What do the Reformers of Italy propose In what way do they design and desire to accomplish their reforms

The Marquis Massimo D'Azeglio has published a pamphlet which answers these questions plainly and freely. Nor is this a slight matter No man stands higher in Italy, or to better known it we shall go on as we are till the day of judg- in Europe, and his endorsement of the character of Pius, and the reforms proposed, will have great is the day of no judgment I am afraid of." And weight with the intelligent every where. He had the courage to tell Gregory, just before he died, that the papal throne was tottering under his feet, and now, one year from that date, he announces, that Entope has not a firmer basis of power than that occupied by Pins. Italy se cording to his belief, is free from the craft of Lonis Phillippe, and the less fatal bayonets of

> The Marquis shows that the Reformers sto contending for the plainest rights, and by the most honest means. They demand that every interest shall be cared for, and every class eduested and protected. They make no onslaught upon vested interests, nor do they urge any change, except such as the necessity of the case calls for. What Italy may be hereafter, the Marquis does not stop to enquire ; but taking of for granted, if they begin well, that all will end well, he and the leading reformers, are most anxions to put the people in a condition where, in time to come, they may be fully prepared to obtain, and sustain, every right necessary to a free people. The first step, then, is one of amelioration. More he feels cannot be done now More the people at home are not prepared for nore the governments without would not tolerate. While contending for social and governmental reform—the remedy of civil abuses—the correct tion of legal errors-the spread of educationinternal improvement, &c., neither Louis Phillippe, nor Austria, can lift a hand; and free from this outward pressure, the popular forces can move on unitedly, and safely-doing that which must result eventually, in the independ-

The Reformers of Italy substitute entirely appeals to reason for appeals to force. The Matquis dwells on the bloody terrors of the French Revolution. Italy wants no such experience. urges, therefore, a government among the sociation (which includes the Churches of Rich- Princely Power appreved. On the contrary, mond, Williamsburg, and James city in Lower that is to be sustained, until by "religious re-

Of the duties of European Governments, in this cause of Italy, the Marquis writes:

offit is not just that Enropean Governments should use the wealth and power of their subshould use the true was that independence of which jects to restore to us that independence of which jects to restore to us that independence of which we have suffered ourselves to be deprived, neither we nate sunt they should, in order to increase their wealth and power, employ force and cuatheir wealin and pracquiring it for ourselves by ticio deciaring that the reforms were new finish st and loval nienas. onest and loyal means.

«Neither is it just that they should aiternately

excite and depress a spirit of nationalty among us, as it happens to suit their own luterests. Without now referring to the time, manner. or degree, 12 which they have fostered our poor degree, in for their own advantage, and in fartherance of their own views, we content ourpelces with invoking the justice of public opluper is regard to this abuse of international poll-

We know that if justice and impartiality is aturable from other European Governments. Ris van 10 look for them from Austria. Although we are firmly convinced that justice is the safest guide in all transactions, whether betheeanatins or individuals, we do not considarithming to apply this principle to the relations between Austria and italy. It would be practically an abstraction; and we take facts as the ground of our deductions.

We admit, then, as B fact, that the interests of the Austrian and Italian Governments are dismetrically opposed. The object of the former has ever been the extension of her domin ought to hold opposite views, and make opposite We ceclare in the face of Europe, that it is

the object of our untiring endeavors to prepare the recovery of our absolute and complete independence, whenever it is God's pleasure to grant an opportunity. sational hatred against Austria, We wish to daw a contuction between the people and their al, which are often unjustly confound-Te Austrians, as a people, liave neither interest hor a are to injure us, and we hold in ing est in the noble revittudo and solid virtues

ofie tien on people. · our actions are influenced by the highest of human affectious-the love of our country; and we think that alone suffices to merve us for every struggle, without any admixture of hatred or revenge against nations for the trespasses of cannot prevent

oft a have declared the path we shall pursue, the ara we intend to adopt, and the object we offe wk not from Lutope one drop of her

blood one tom of her treasure; but the support ther v e, and her sympathy in our cause, if We know that when a nation is worthy of nospen ence, she will obtain it by her own ex-

a not by extraneous assistance. Wenull i event tranquilly, not idly. the s, not in disturbing the repose 1 1- r., but us ameliorating our own condition at at part of Italy which they have left to us; a : 10" ' courselves, so as to render ourselves a way of Divine aid, and competent to profit va v / ash u vouchsafed to us.

I it cars not presse God to grant this blesour generation shall have passed 241 es en ourselves to His will. We shall count v will patience and perseverance seek the t we receive at their liauds.

nton nethecunning craft of Louis Phillippe, and the ruta bearding of Austria.

# COMMUNICATION

# I houghts on Emancipation-No. 10

The eff is of free and slave labor are develed with peculiar prominence in New York it is a smaller State than Virginia. But cost. \$2,500). of a full f enterprise. Agriculture is approxiat ng perfection-manufactures are springag up as it by magic-canals and railways extend in every direction-a system of by thing which meets the eve plainty indicates

re-ei-her agricultural operations are disadand some y conducted. She cannot be called anufacturing State-she is doing comparaselv little for purposes of education-her citirelate seeking residences in the far Westsa the proofs of her deterioration are abundant on every han . Why is this? Different peros would perhaps assign different reasons; out the reason comprehending all other reas is, we imagine, to be sought in slavery. he system of agriculture, it has been well said, adjusted by two words-" extensive-exhaus-And why is it extensive? Doubtless on ac cont of the number of the slaves and the enprophableness of their labor. To the same cause may be attributed the exhaustion of the o. The process of tilinge in such a state, if valery prevails, must of necessity be exhaus- Friday, says:

New York depends on free jabor. She is To this fact her superlority to big.n a is chiefly ascribable. Let the practical pher examine the subject and see If he consistently adopt any other conclusion .-We fest not the result of such an examina-

A companion has been often instituted beargument been furnished thereby in proof of the efetableness of free to slave labor. Kentucky erame one of the States of this Union while Tas a comparative wilderness. She enjoyed sil the advantages growing out of priority self ement. The salubrity of her climate is we known. Her natural resources are abuncsni llow happens it, then, that the population of Ohio is double that of Kentucky?-Way has immigration been attracted North of the river which divides the two? Why is Cinanstr leaving Louisville far in the distance Why are cities and towns improving in Ohio, ind remaining stationary in Kentneky? Ohio doing so much more in the work of Inerns! Improvement? Why are her resources oastantly multiplying' Why is she making progress onward and upward? If these quesas can be autofactorily answered without reference to the favorable influence of free labor, we frankly coniess our incapability to conceive ion it can be cone. We must be excused for to Kentucky. Who does not feel the bitterness Then was a more favorable time for thought and purpose. Emancipation than the present but the present a more favorable than any future period can be. recrastination multiplies the difficulties consected with the subject. Would to heaven that extract: we could whisper in the ear of every voter in the State, now is the time for action. Let Kenwould keep machinery in perpetual motion-our

## prosperous, more happy. A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

Presbets.

that great damage has been done to property and than the famous one of '32.

George Ii. Colton, editor of the Wing Review, died at New York last week. He was au able The violent exaggerations of such prints as the writer and a most excellent man. Courier and Enquirer of New York, were Infinitely more mischievona than the violence of the

All officers arriving from Mexico, say there most vehement Abolitionist. is no hope of peace.

Later from Europe Two days later, only, by Packet ship New York-uothing very materisi.

'The Pope, it is said, will be supplied with number of cannon, 15,000 stand of arms for his National Guard from the French ursenel at Toulon; a large French fleet is on the Itilian to libel them-that with impunity they could

At Ferrara the inhabitants had resolved to huy 4,000 muskets. This makes a total of 40,-It is said that a number of cardinais after ex-

amining the new constitution, had added an ared. Pius effaced the article, with the terse remark-"We shall see who will dare lie up onr

At Turin, 28th Oct., the disturbances which had lasted for some days wern quieted. Several arrests had been made, because persona cried-"l'ius Ninth forever," "Italy forever."

The cholera is advancing Westward. It existed in sixteen Governments. On the 30th Sept., it was in Moscow.

### Mexican News.

There is very little of news either from our army, or the foe.

The various posts occupied by the Americans still reinign in their possession. There has been no fighting-very little of partizan conflict. The Mexicans are quarreiling among them-

selves-Santa Auna asserts his power, but pro poses to resign it to Congress. The party mer has ever been and she is studiously seeking a fit against him is making head. But it is thought heid up to affright the South—it a word, the mement to accomplish her purpose. The latter he will be more than a match for all his oppo-

As to peace-our officers say, that is out of the question. Disunited among themselves, the believe himself-that he was not impressed Mexicans are united in hating us.

Canada and her Colored People,

Some persums abroad linsgine, that intelligent outhrons dislike to hear of the progress of the colored race, where they are free. This is a mistake. We know few slaveholders who do not rejoice in every advance made by them, and who tion of alavery, except to abuse Abolitionists. would not gladly help them up if they could. It is, indeed, a very common remark, in the

South, "that the blacks are so badly treated at the North, that no master would, or ought to, consent the great body of the Abolitionists disclaim any to let his servants be so situated." This, of course, their floverunteuts, which they often detest and is exaggerated. Yet there is enough truth to ustify humane mon everywhere in doing all in of State action. their power to educate, encourage, and uphold, the unfortunate beings who have been so long made the victima of cruel injustice.

We know better, all of us. Facts prove, beyoud the possibility of a doubt, wherever a motive is given thom to labor and to "make," that they can aud do equal any class. Mr. McDonough's plan shows this plainly enough. He not nly luduced a "gang of negroes" to pay for their liberty in fourteen years, but to put money nough into his pocket to purchase "another gaug" to supply their places. The motivegive them that, and they will live. The opportunity-let them be thus blessed, and they will statesman, North and South. of Italy; and we shall descend into prosper as well as live. When we say, indeed, He may lungine "the rights of the South," and he had a warrant of attorney to take them, but sing that, if we have in any degree that they are men, created by the same common the Constitution, in danger. Very well. Wo l'arisà replied that it would not do, he must have and only the privilege of arresting them there, but l'arish

speak very oncouragingly of the condition and &c., and in secular enterprises the colored men | the Times. seem to be doing well. The committee say:

other parts of the South.

A steam saw-nill is being erected, to which The climate of the Empire State is to be attached a grist-mill and some other mabless favorable than that of the Old Dominion. chinery, which is expected to be in operation No as it any natural advantage as respects by the first of January ensuing at about \$3,000

an experienced and well-bred millwright, is the designer and master builder. Two colored men. who are tirst-rate blacksmiths, (one of them an twice, the aorlai waters were slightly ruffled assent and repeated himself, the entire statement (the fault was ours) by an occasional hot peliti- In this statement there was no pretence ou the dilligently at work making the boilers. An cal three between us; yet there was no moment apartment for the engine, furnaces, &c. will be built of brick in the most substantisi mannor, there being about one hundred thousand pure and strong men of our country. Thus he ing Mitchell and Driskell; or that Mitchell made bricks on hand, which were made on the premises last year.

Of the Manual Labor School:

Without taking to ourselves any praise, but rather giving thanks to the Father of Mercles, whence all our blessings flow we are bold to for which it was established. say that the Institution has already accomplished much good, and its prospects for usefulness are now brighter than at any former period. Applicatious for admission are frequent, and in all by Chas. P. Sheras. It is a hearty, earnest vants should take place. probability not less than eighty scholars will be sheet, and labors well and strongly It cannot nstructed in the adult and invenile departments the ensuing Winter.

ICE ALREADY .- The St. Louis Republican, of

The boats from the npper rivers yesterday re-port a good deal of ice floating. The Eureka, ter Speaker of the House. from litinois river, broke through ica for two niles, between Peoria and Hennepin. River S. House of Representatives will be appointed falling at Peoria and on a staud lower down. The Mississippi is so much obstructed with ice commissioner to China. Ilu made a good speakthat the Kansas was chiefed to return from Marion city; river falling. The Missonri is also sioner. filled with floating ico, and the officers of the tween thio and Kentucky, and as often has an Haydee report only two feet water at Mount Veruon bar, and four feet below tho mouth of tho feet water in the channel to Calro.

# The National Em.

This paper, edited by G. Bailey, and J. G. Governors. Whittier, is published at Washington city. For particulars as to terms, &c., see prospecius in an-

The Era is the organ of the Liberty Party. Not that the Editor fetters himself to any creed; he does not do so; for no man is mora indepenability, on all the great questions of the day.

we quote from it (Nov. 25th, ult.) the following lished.

the South with its misfortnes? Were the evil genial fueling, has preserved some billads that the preserved as a superiment as any in preserved for the plaintiff. Messrs. S. P. Chase present struggle of the Italiana for National Intycky become a free State, and in a few years beyond all remedy, no generous mind would were sung in the olden time. When in an beyond all remedy, no generous mind would were sung in the olden time. beyond all remeay, no generous mould be worth more than both lands take pleasure in dwelling upon it. But, there is clent garb, they read and sound well. But take pleasure in dweiling aportion and the state pleasure in dweiling aportion. There is shable to be worth more than both lands take pleasure in dweiling aportion. There is a shable to be worth more than both lands take pleasure in dweiling aportion. valuable accessions to our population from the enough intelligence, conscience, and energy, in Northern States—large farms would be divided the South, if wisely directed, to throw off the load them—to increase the euphony, or round off the and sub-divided into amail ones—manufacturing which presses it down. Indications are abroad establishments would every where delight the in the Slave States, of a deliberate, fixed purpose in the Slave States, of a deliberate, fixed purpose of the political economist—our streams to redeem themselves from the bondage of slavemountains would disgorge their mineral wealth:

Ty. Wo are aware of the common cry against the Abelitionists in the free States—that they had written, about the fight and the sun would shine on no people rnors have put back the cause of Emnicipation; that Maryland and Kentucky would ere this have been free, had it not been for their intermeddling. Grant that some of them have acted unwisely-that there has been too much denuncia-Wa regret to state that the James River tion, too little regard for the feelings of the peo-Ksnawhs, &c., have been at fullest flood, and ple of the South, not always a proper appreciation of their difficulties. But, let us be each other. The press and the pulpit of the free Crops The freshet in these rivers was higher States have grossly misrepresented Abolitionists, and their misrepresentations have been precisely such as were calculated to awaken the alarm and inflame the passion and pride of the South.

Again: It was not the action of Abolitionists,

South—it was the use made of it by political emagogues. These knew that the publications of the Anii-Siavery men were not generally circulated in the South—that there was no that is fighting bravely, is too had;—and, then the people of the U. Stafes. His stand in favor mpute to them the worst designs and the most lawless acts. Thuy knew the sensitiveness of the slave States on the great question of slavery, and how easy it would be to alonse a tempest of excitement there, by tales of an organized band of fanatics and incendiaries in the free States, bound together by a vow of deadly hate to Sontharn institutions, and pledged to use the General Government as an engine against them. But, why anxious to produce such excitement? For the purpose of breaking up ordinary party attachments in the South, and uniting the Southern peuple in support of that man who has been

tive of Southern aentiments and interests-the

mean John C. Calhoun. The American peuple will recollect the up in this place just about the beginning of the Anti-Slavery excitement. That journal was the great operator in the fiald of tactics we have just indicated. It recorded the most ex- peasant hovel. aggerated reports of the Anti-Siavery movements at the North-It charged those engaged in them with a dosign to consolidate the General Government, and use it as an instrument to abolish State slavory, and break down State rights-it labored to identify prominent Northern politicians (opposed to Mr. Callioun) with would not see the "gorgons dire" which he Anti-Slavery movement was must assiduously used by him as a political ongine to build ap Mr. Calhoun, and break down all who are opposed to him. We will not say that he did not with the idea that he was doing the very he could, as a patriot and Southern man; but, we do say that it was through bis efforts, and the tactics of politicians of his school, that the up in the South, tili not a public man in that section dared utter an anti-slavery sentimeut, not a single journal dared speak on the ques-Fourteen years has since passed away. The pro-slavery furor has abated. The South is doginning to learn that the Northern people harbor uo hostile designs agaiust their peace; that purpose of using the Federal Government for the abolition of slavery in the States; holding Clrcuit Couri of the United States at Columbus. that State slavery is under the exclusive control

begin to find that they may express an anti- in this State, to recover several penalties, under slavery sentiment without being ostracised; some the act of Congress of February 12, 1793, for of their leading journals freely point to the evils harhoring certain alleged slaves of the plaintiff It is idle to say, that the blacks cannut get of Slevery; some of their most prominent and obstructing their arrest. along, and do well, when properly encouraged. citizens have commenced movements against it; and there are already two avowed auti-sia- tiff, two men, Mitchell and Driskell, the latter very journals, established within the slavehold-

what do we see? The prospectus of a new pa- tucky, and that the witnesses were dispatched in per, The Times, to be edited by General Duff pursuit-that on the 2sth of February, 1815, their motives, and the means, by which the North theu called at the house of Mr. Purish, with has been arrayed against the South!" The "Po- whom they had learned that the woman and Intical Register" of 1832-'3 revived! A Cal- her youngest boy, a lad of four years old, were houn movement, to arouse the jealousy, pride, living-that an interview took place in front of and prejudice of the South ugain, and put the the house between them and Mr. Parish and the rulers who assume to lord it over any portion of pro-slavery screws upon every public man and woman and little boy; that the woman and

God, we but assert that they are capable of on- are prepared to meet him on the field of discus- judicial authority; that Mitchell then demanded the South and the Federal Constitution are in refused it and directed or waived the servants danger, not from Abolitionists, not from the into the house and shutthe door. This was the Wilmot Proviso men, not from the anti-slavery statement of Mitchell. Driskell concurred excitizens of the slave States, but from the uitra cept that he said Mitchell attempted to enter movements of those whom Mr. Benton styles, the gate to arrest the servants, whereupon Parprospects of the colored people there. They the Propagandists of slavery—a sect which we ish pushed them into the house. Mitcheli said have a Manual Labor School at Desen, &c. &c. shall rejoice to see repudiated by the editor of he had made no statement or admissions variant

But our object in referring to this movement, is, to put the anti-slavery citizens of the South The enterprising meu of color, from North ou their guard. We trust they will find nothing Carolina and Virginia, have aiready prected a in this new phase of politics to arrest their ope-walk, and commenced manufacturing the ellorts for the regeneration of their respective best of cordage, with hemp of their own grow- States. We do not believe they will. There is ing, upon the soil, which, for quality and quanti- too much light abroad-public sentiment is too ly to the acro, is raroly surpassed in Ohio or Ken- far advanced—the intelligent people of the South tucky. This enterprise is no longer a doubtful are too deeply couvinced of the evils of slaveryexperiment; it is introducing a new era among and the anti-slavery movement is by this time he colored hemp-growers from Kentucky and too well understood, to authorize the expectation that the spells by which the public mind

was infatuated in 1833 will be potential in 1847. Wo learn that this Journal, the Era, has a A colored man from South Corolins, who is Bailey; not a day passed, acarcely, that we were stands in the estimation of all who know him, of him, and bravely fulfilling the great objects

A Weekly published at Pittsburgh and edited fail to make its mark.

Political Movements.

The Florida Legislature met 23d ult.: Daniel G. McLean Walion was elected Presilient of the Sennte, and Hou. Joseph B. Lancas-

It is said J. W. Davis, inte Speaker of the U

The South Carolina Legislature has advised the Governor by Resolution, if the Wilmot necessary and becoming. Meantimo he is recommended to correspond with other Southern

# The Ancient and the Modern.

l'olitically, we have no great respect for the past of the Old World. Their governments are them, are based on the feudal iden—the will of gitivea, subjects of the act, and so the same act vain. dent, or speaks with more freedom, or greater the strongest. Breat Britain is the best eff-but tion as as to subject the actor to two penalties. she does not legislate for the people, (though To subject the defendant in the present case, That the Liberty Party is a fixed fact—that it they are successfully demanding this now) but there must be proof of separate acts of harborhas power in the country, is known at the makes them, as far as sho can, dependent—not ing and obstruction. and the disadvantageous results of slave labor, North, and admitted even in South Carolina. dependent morely for safety—but de We should, then, understand its policy and prin- for food, for the opportunity to supply private this proof is furnished he is entitled to a vertaying that with the exception of slavery- ciples. Justice to it, as well as to ourselves, wants or accure private property. The old feuand what an exception?—there is no pinco equal demands it, more especially, as the Era discusses all questions with form, or shape, we have no respect—uothing, the declaration, which charged the defendant jects of peculiar interest with all Christendom Patton fifty years ago was not carried into generous liberality, and a manly directness of indeed, but dislike and hate. Let the political with harboring Jane Garrison and obstructing The renown of Ancient Rome—the glury of the past of the Oid World be buried, as abon as her arrest, and for the defendant on the other To give some idea of the spirit of the Era, may be, and Governments for the people estab-

But for the peetic past we have deep reverence, ed, but we are not advised what disposition has But, why make these quotations? To mock A venerable friend of ours, with good taste, and been made of it. wherever a modern has undertaken to improve periods-he has made rascally work of it, and proved himself, for that work, at least, a verita ble ass. Here is a sample. The old songster

The fight did last from break of day Till actting of the sun. For when they rung the ovening bell

The Battle scarce was doneand was lamenting the fall of heroes, the Ear Percy, many a baron bold, and knighta of good account, when he came to speak of Witherington. The modern did not like the ancient's verse. So he wrote.

For Witherington I needs must wail As one in doieful dumpa, For when his legs were smitten off He fought upon his stumps. Dumps! What a word for the occasion! A

Hon. R. A. Buckner, of the 18th Judicial Cirthe dumpa, for alights offered, or dutien required of his recovery.

in itself, that produced so much feeling in the to be performed; and would very naturally feel doleful enough. But for a poet to be in the

of Chery Chace, who wrote-Of fifteen hundred Englishmen Went home but fifty-three, The rest were slain in Chevy Chace, Under the greenwood tree-

rould run up and "lick," as we say la Old Kentuck, the scamp who could murder him

Addison, aminble as he was, grew warm in t stood in Henry the Sixth's reign. Thus: again and again set up sa the grand representa-

For Witherington my heart was woe That ever he slain should be

embodiment of the of the Slave Power-we For when both his legs were hewn in two Yet be kneel'd and fought on his knee. But even then, when fighting was "the thing," Political Register, edited by General Duff But even then, when against was "the thing," Green, the right-hand man of Mr. Calhoun, got and the few were lords, and the many serfs, sorrow clouded the battle-field, and the blood shed woke the wail of woe in stately hall, and which have followed your elevation to the Pon-

Next day did many wldows come, Their husbands to bewail They wash'd their wounds in hrlny tears

But all would not prevail. If we had room we should be pleased to copy a patch, or thread of modern work.

Drinkell vs. Parish. Juries in the Free, do more for maveholders, This case tried before Judge McLEAN, at Columfor the defendant. The law and evidence were with him. We subjoin a report of the case:

State Journal the following statement of this interesting case, tried at the Criminai Term of the The action was brought by Peter Drakeli of Mason county, Kentucky, against Francis D. Some of the public men of the stave States Parish, a highly respectable lawyer of Sandusky,

Driskell vs. Parish .- We gather from the Ohio

The testimony was conflicting. For the plaina son of the plaintiff, testified that in October, 1844, a woman and her five children, slaves of Right on the heel of this healthful re-action, the plaintiff, uscaped from his service in Ken-Green, to be devoted to "unmasking the men, they arrested two of the boys in Sandusky, and boy attempted to approach them but were from this at the Court House in Sandusky, where he was examined on a charge of riot committed in arresting the two boys, nor at any other

On the other hand Judge Sadler, the President Judge of the 13th Circuit, Justice Barker, not already been accomplished. That you will the Examining Magistrate, Mr. Beecher, the be guided and shielded from on High in dis-Col. Slone, the lawyer who defended lilitchell on that charge, and Mosers Barber and Mackay. two respectable citizens, all concurred it testifying that on the first of March, 1845, the day after the transaction at Parish's gate, during the examination of Mitcheli and Driskeli on the power and dispel them. To say nothing here very large circulation. We do not wonder at it. a witness for the defendants, and was called upon For years we were neighbors of our friend Dr. to state the circumstances which transpired in front of his house and did, accordingly, make s not in close conflict with each other; once or some trifling particulars, Mitchell gave his full part of Mitchell that Parish made any demand of judicial authority, or interfered in any way in which we did not regard him as one of the to prevent either of the servants frum approachany attempt to arrest them; or that Parish refinaed to purmit such arrest, or directed or pushed Wbig or Demucrat, and the Era-(however per- the servants into the house. On the contrary, sons may differ with it in apiuion)—Is worthy both Mitchell and Parish then agreed in saying are incident to human fraitty or injustice under that when Mitcheil stated he bad come for the fair trial, but would oppose ue obstruction to the execution of the law, and they separated after before whom the trial of the claim to the ser-

Miss Dastin, a witness for the defendant, who was present at the interview between Mitchell it justifies. and Parish, also testified that there was no deand no prevention of seizure by Parisii.

The Court charged the Jury at length, reability. The leading points of the charges are

The act under which the suit was brought has been held to be constitutional; but it is a penal statute and must be construed strictly. Harboring and concealing, in the acts are synonymous, and to make out a case of harboring there must be proof of concealment with Intent to defeat the claims of the master.

Obstruction and hindrauce, under the act are Osage. The Mississippi is falling with 6 to 612 Proviso passes, to call the Legislature together also synonymous, and to make out a case of ob ble from every clime to stand forth against inimmediately, that it may take such steps as are struction there must be proof of an attempt to justice and Oppression-to battie for Freedom seize and an interposition by the defendant in a and Mankind. In such a contest, no one familiseizure.

ustice have fair trials, and to insist upon their

in good faith towards the claiment. "jum full" of its errors, and, one and all of whatever may bo the number of the alleged fucannot constitute both harboring and obstruc-

In the present case, the plaintiff must make The Jury, after being ont aeven hours, found

two counts which charged the harhoring and ern Italy-the monrnful history of her struggles obstruction to the arrest of her aon.

Mesers. Henry Stanbury and J. II. Thompson nd J. W. Andrewa for the defe

Onio Legislature met last Monday-God. dard, President of the Senate-Hawkins, Speakof the House. All officers in both branches

Gov. Bebb'a message was sent to the Legislainre on Tuesday, and is an interesting docu-The fiscal affairs of the State are in good con-

Tetal payments into Treasnry, 2,314,075 78 he has repelled the other. Amount of pay'ts. for the State, 1,904,255 37 Including other matters the surplus, 15 Nov., '47, was

The Merchant and Farmers Bank of Mempbla, is in law-that is, the Chancellor has granted "an injunction upon an injunction." So we have an injunction enjoined.

Demonstration for Italy. The enlightened course of the new Pope Pius | Man and trusting in God, is the grandest specdnmps, in doleful dnmps, too,-for the warrior IX, has elicited very general approbation among

press there that would do them justice—that to put the poor fellow on his stumps, and kill of the establishment of free institutions in Italy, fields of battle. the press of the free States were quite willing him outright, in worse yet. Why, the nather excites lively interest in his behalf. The sympathy of the friends of freedom in Europe and America are enlisted in bis favor.

A large meeting has been held in New York on this subject. The Broadway Tabernacle, capacions na it is, was fuil. The officers were aelected from those of various political and religlons creeds.

Speeches were made by Messrs. B. F. Butler, J. S. Bosworth, J. W. Gerard, Dudley Seldeu, Mr. R. has had his foundery burned down his censure of the change, and gave the verse, as Sam'l. Jonea, Jr., R. Kelley, D. D. Field, and Signer Foresti, who spoke in Italian. An address to the Pope, from the Committee, was read by Mr. GREELEY, with a series of resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation. The meeting was closed by the Band with the Hymn to ceed to Washington. Pius IX. We subjoin the aildress: To his Holiness Pope Pius IX:

Venerable Futher .- The People of these United States have observed with profound Interest the circumstances which attend, and the events tlficate—au interest which has ripened into aympathy and unmeasured admiration. On behalf of a portion of this People, we tender you an expression of those sentiments of regard and emphatic approbation which are cherished

Wo address you not as Sovereign Pontiff but largely from the scraps of our venerable friend; as the wise and humane Ruler of a once oppressthose inovements-it kept up a regular fire as it is, we shall use them occasionally, and, in sed and discontented, now well governed and were brave young men. upon Southern politicians and presses that his spirit, stund by the past as regards its poetic gratefully happy People. We unite in this trioute, not as Catholics, which some of us are garb. Let it keep the mantio it wore, without while the great number are not, but as Repullicans and lovers of Constitutional Freedom Recent as is our national origin, wide as is the ocean which separates our beloved land from Detector, for December, contains a description your sunuy clime, we know well what Italy was of a new counterfeit: in the prond days of her unity, freedom and glosometimes, than juries in the slave Sitates would. ry-what she has since been while degraded by foreign rule and internal dissention-and we farmer reclining near a sheaf of wheat. have faith that a lofty and benignant destiny bua, Ohio, at the late criminal term of the Circuit awaits her when her people shall again be nnipro-slavery excitement, which has been attribu. Court, is a striking instance in point. We have ted, imlependent and free. In the great work ted to the assaults of Abolitionists, was blown yet to meet the Kontucky lawyer who does not of her regeneration, we hail you as a Heavanappointed instrument, and we ardently pray declare unhesitatingly, that if the evidence be as that your days may be prolonged until you shall reported, no Kentucky Jury would have found witness the consummation of the wise and benea verdict for the Plaintiff. The Court charged ficient policy which is deatined to ronder your

> But, Venerable Father, we know well that the path you have chosen is one of extreme difficulty and peril. Our own timmediate ancestors struggled through an age of dangers and privations to achieve and consolidate the blessings we now so eminently enjoy, though avored with a leader such has rarely been vouchsafed to a peopla striving to be free. In the world we now inhabit, it is divinely appointed that virtue shall be tried by adversity, and that enduring glory, like freedom shall be accorded only to such as by unshaken fortitude no less than courageous effort prove themselves worthy of the precious boon. therefore, the countrymen of Washington and t'ranklin, of Adams and Jefferson, are well aware that you did not enter upon the course you have osen without a deliterate renuuciation of ease the Chamber's being called to order. of security and of aristocratic favor. We know that you must have aiready resigned yourself to the bar of the Chamber was passed. Also encounter the machinations of the crafty, the hatrod of the poworful, and-most painful of all-ihe misconceptions of the weil meaning but deinded. We know that you must have calmly resolved to encounter the untiring hostility and dread of all the unjust or tyrannical the fatr Italian Peninsula-all who fancy that social order consists in the insintenance for -all who fear, or selfishly affect to fear, that religiou must perish if not upheld by the fleeting breath of Emperors and Kings. And, more formidable than all these, you must have girded yourself to encounter, and by God's help to overcome, that fickleness and ingratitude of muititudes just released from benumbing bondage which could clainor in the wilderness to be led back to the flesh-pots of Egypt which among the cutemporaries and even the followers of our Saviour could leave him to bear in solitude the agony of His Cross and which in your case we apprehen will yet manifest itself in unrensonable expectations, extravagant hopea, impetuous requirements, and in murmurings that nothing has been earnestly intended, because everything has

lawyer for the prosecution on the riot charge, charging the transcendent responsibilities of your position, we will unwaveriugly trust. And Venerabio Father, dark as the cloud which envelope the l'resent may be, we do know that the sunshine of the Future will over-Eternal Throne, that no generous deed or enfull statement, to which, after being corrected in ricuce, that the blessings of Constitutional Freethrough which Nations advance to their achievemeut. Short as our National life has yet been. it has aiready demonstrated to every thoughtful observer the immense superiority of Liberty to Despotism, as an element of National growth and Social well-being; it has shown that the rights of persons and property may be better secured under a Government which guarantees rights and powers to all, than under any other; that the agitations and acts of violence which slaves, Parish said lie should see that they had n any form of government are far less frequent under ours than any other; and that whatever dangers may assail or thresten us have their some conversation, as to the justice of the Peace origin not in an excess of Liberty but the contrary. So much, at least, we feel that we are amply justified in saying, in view of your position, the perils it braves and the anticipations

In defiance of superficial appearances, wo do mand for arrest, no pushing of the servants into the house, no attempt by Milchell to seize tism are about to be set in motion against you. The age in which we live is one of moral rather more crowded than it now is. than physical wasfare-in which the artillery of capitulating fully all the evidence, with great the Press commands and silencea that of the Camp-in which Opinion is more potent than Bayoneta. Wo trust, therefore, that against any direct and open resort to force and bloodshed, you are shielded by the panoply of good men's approbatious and sympathies throughout the

length and breadth of Christendom. But should these expectations be disappointed, let the rash aggressor beware! The tirst shot fired in such a contest, will reverberate from every mountain, summoning the brave and noway calculated and intended to prevent the jar with the history or character of the American People, can doubt that their sympathies will To see that persons claimed as fugitives from be active and not wholly fruitiess. That Italy will be spured the devastation, and Christendon having such trials is landable, but these must be the guilt and scandal, of such a contest, we will not harbor a doubt; but in any case we will hope The same act of harboring or obstruction can that this testimonial of the interest and admirasubject the party charged to but one penalty, tion with which you are regarded by Twenty Milliona of People, will not have been wholly in

We are, Venerable Father, yours most truly

I. That we regard with the highest interest the progress of free institutions in all countries, and especially in one to which we are so military and civil pulity have penotrated the inatitutions of half the modern world.

2. That the past itistory and the present conand her sufferings-have made her fate an ob-A motion for a new trial was made and argu- ject of especial adlicitude with all scholars, all lovers of the beautiful, all admirers of heroic deeds, and all Republicans.

> 3. That no freeman can look coldly on the endence and Constitutional Liberty: that our hoarts have been with them sinco the first moment when the cry of Freedom was attered, Borders, Fresco & Column Papers, Wide and will beat for them until all Italy is free, from Calabria to the Alps. 4. That we present our most hearty and re-

spectful salutations to the Sovereign Pontiff for the noble part he has taken in behalf of his people; that knowing the difficulties with which he is aurrounded at home, and the attacks with overcome the one, and the true spirit with which red by

5. That the cry of Freedom again in Italy is a aound which will anmmon the Brave and the Free of all Nations to encourage with their voices, and to assist with their strongth, if need he, the Italian People in their atruggle for Liberty and Independence.

6. That "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than War;" and that the noble attitude of Pins IX, thrawing the vast influence of the Pontificate into the scale of well-attempered Freedom, standing as the advocate of peaceful Dumps! What a word for the occasion: A Hon. R. A. Buckner, of the 18th Indicial Cirprogress the promoter at once of social amelipretty school girl, or a petted boy, might be in cult is dangerously ill at Greensburg—no hopes oration, industrial development, and political reform, unmoved by the parade of hostile'

Armies hovering on his borders, hopeful for tacio of our day, fuil of enconragement and promise to Enrope, more grateful to us and more giorious to bimseif than triumphs on a nundred

We were in error in attributing the articles in the Boston Atlas, on the commerce of Brazil, to Mr. Gordon, late United States Consui.

He did not write them. A boller at Jabez Reynold's Foundry, Cincinnati, burst last week, killing the Engineer, Mr. White, and another, and wounding four others.

seriously. The building was nearly destroyed. Maj. Gaines has arrived at N. O. Ho will spend a few days with bis family, and then pro-

A negro trader, partner of Mr. Davis of Rich-

mond, Va., was killed at Anburn, Alabama. The Kentucky troops have landed safely at

The death of J. W. Kieth, at Perote is announced-as, aine, that of W. Miller, and

Gen. Taylor arrived at Matamoras on the

A mail bag was taken near Painesville, Ohio. and its contents stoien, 24th uit.

NEW COUNTERFEIT .- Goodman's Counterfeit Farmers' Bank of Virginia-50-letter B, da-

The Hon. James Rosa died at Pittsburgh on Saturday last

CIVILIZATION.—The Cherokees have a public debt of more than one hundred thousand del-The Mexican dobt to English capitalists is about \$50,000,000.

There are no less than forty-five newspapers in the city of Boston. Congress WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 6, 10 P. M.

SENATE. At the usual hour, was called to order by Ice President GEO. M. DALLAS, the presiding of-

The Rev. Mr. Stein delivered an appropriate The first business antered upon was the reention of the credentials of new members; twelve new Senators appeaared, and after being qualified, took their seats. There were but four

of the old Senators absent from their places on Resolutions to allow reportors seats within Resolutions authorising aundry papers to be ordered for the benefit of Senators.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The former Clerk, Mr. Freuch, called the

house to order at 12 M There were found to be present 219 member Mr. Adams moved that they proceed to the election of a speaker. The whole number of votes to be cast were 220; necessary to a choice, On the first builot, Mr. Winthorp, of Massachusetts, received 108 votes; Lynn Boyd, of

Kentucky, 61; R. McClelland 23, and Scattering, 25.

The House then proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted in no choice. A third ballot was then had, when Mr. Win throp was elected Speaker by one majority, 218 votes being cast, of which he received i10

the adoption of rulea for the governance of tho House. A motion to adjourn was made, and lost. Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia, nominated Mr French as a candidate for Clerk. A motion to adjourn prevailed, upon a call the year and nays, by 112 to 110.

PAUPERISM IN BOSTON .- The expense of supporting the Buston aims-house for the last vest was \$32,000. It has had during that time 2.434 inmates-661 for an average number-2,434 inmates—but 101 an arterial and 35c from store.

70 city poor and 102 State paupers remained but a DRY GOUDS.—Cabot A, 8ci; Allegheny B, 9: Inferior DRY GOUDS.—Cabot B, 9: Inferior DRY GOUDS.—Cabot B, 9: Inferior DRY GOUDS.—Cabot B, 9: Infe examination of Mitchell and Driskell on the charge for riot, Parish was called to the stand as ing the year. Of the aggregate number 1,396 deavor can ever be really defeated or fail of its were Irish. 550 inmates remained on the lat ultimate reward, we assure you, from joyfule xpeof November. Of the foreigners 651 came into 20 to 35c; Plaid Lineary 18to 25c. the State during the year. In the same period dom far outweigh all the perils and sufferings of time the overseers of the poor have expended in out-door relief to the poor about \$18,500,

aiding 2,456 persons. The Deer Island Hospital for sick immigrants was opened about the first of Juno, and np to November 1st received 1,765 patients. They

From Ireland. England, Elsewhere. Arrived in 1847.

248 have died and 350 remained in the hospi-During the past year the Boston lunatic hospital had 204 patients, of whom 157 were State panpers; foreigners 127; from Ireland and England 110, of whom 10 came into the State with-

in a year. About 25,000 allen passengers arrived Boston by water within the year, and probsbly some 5,000 to 10,000 via other States .-Two-thirds or three-fourths of the immigrants tism are about to be set in motion against you. must have left, else Boston would have been

> AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER. J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boaton. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassan street, New York. JOHN. SCHOLEFIELD, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts.

THE NATIONAL ERAL WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. SAILEY, EDITOR: JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRES-

N. P. NOSLE. PUBLISHER. TITLE leading purpose of this journal is, the discussion ot the question of Slavery, and the advocacy of the main principles of the Liberty Party. Due attention in given to Social and Political Questions of general importance; nor are the interests of a Pura Literature over-

It aims to preserve a faitbful recard of important svenia; of lavintions or discoveries affecting the progress of Society; of public documents of permanent value; and, during the session of Congress, to present mich reports of its proceedings, as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its spirit and policy. The debates on the exciting subjects of Stavery and the Nevican War, expected to arise in the next Congress, will occupy a large share of its columns.

Arrangements have been made for extending and surfacing its already visuable. Department of Homa and

riching its already valuable Department of Iloma aa Foreiga Correspondenca.
It is printed on a mammoth sheet, of the finest quality, in the best style, at \$2 a year, payable in advance. The generous spirit in which the Era has been wal-comed by the Public Press, and the very liberal pairon-sge it has received during this, tha first year of its exis-tance, ancourage us to hope for large accessions to our

subscription list.

It is desirable that subscriptions be forwarded without delay, so that they may be entered before the approaching Publisher of the Nat oaal Era, Washington, D. C. P. S .- Will our exchanges please publish the foregoing

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IRA BURDSALL No. 531, Main St. opposite Bank of Ky., which he is menaged from abroad, we honor him tho more for the mild firmness with which be has some the ane, and the true spirit with which red by the area and the true spirit with which red by sept 18, 1847-17

MECHANIC'S TOOL STORD.

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July 24, 1847—6m.

# Commercial.

REMARKS.—The weather during the past week has been varied, though for the greater portion of the time it has been clear and cold. This evening it is werm and cloudy, with rain at intervals. The tiver has gotten down so low again that large boats have to resort to the eassi; small and middle class steamers continua to go down on the Indiana side. There is six feet four inches water in the channel this evening, and river rising very towiy. Business has been tolerably good this week, but transactions are not to that extent usual for this season Our market for BREADSTUFFS and Grain seems to be wall sustained. About 1000 bbis Flour Sava been sold here this wask, mostly for city consumption. There is but little core and wheat coming in, and all that arrives

of the former is used at the hog pens. The pork packers and dealers have at last settled down ou a price for hogs, much lower than that whic we quoted two or three weeks ago. We have heard of a number of sales at \$3 00, but buyers mem sumawhat oath to pay that figure, and sales of considerable loss have been made at \$2 90@2 95. One of our city pack ers has made parchases to the extent of 10,000 head at 22 25 per 100 lbs gross, 4 months without interest, which is about equal to \$2 95 nett, cash. The Cincianati market was reported yesterday to be declining, and has had the sflect of knocking down prices still mora at this

Wa notice an increase of trade in Groceries, though at much lower rates than we noticed in our last Review. Codes has declined about a quarter of a cent per ib, and it is thought will go still lower. Arrived this week about t500 bags. Molames is going down fast; we have to no-James Thorpe-of Kentucky, in Mexico. They tiea a declina of 3 conts per gal. Arrived this week 200 bbis. Sugar is also going down gradually. The sales of the week amount to about 100 hhds. Received 150 hhds. Mackarel is firm. For prices we refer to the articles pafer their proper heading, below,

We cannot give our readers much informations about Cotton. There are buyers here oreasionally who pick up little lots; but there is not snough sold to snable us to give correct figures. About 200 bales have been sold this

week in small lots. ied at Richmond, April 4, 1840. Vignette, a BAGGING AND ROPE.-There has but little Bagging changed hands this week. Wa notice a sale of 30 pieces yesterday at 14c, and of 50 places at 14fc, and other mailer lots at 14c. We quota as in last week's papersay 14@15c. There seems to have been considerable ac tivity in Rope during the past week, sales having been larger than any we have noticed for some line. The market is firm and the tendency neward. We are in formed that there is not a single lot of first rate Rope to be obtained in the city under 7 cents, and it is the gane-'al impression that the article must ativance. The last dates from New Orleans (the 29th uit.) state "list ages the amount of 3,500 coils had been made that day at advanced figures, and that the tendency was decidedly apward." Sales of the week amounted to about 2 300

coils at 61, 62 and 7c, mostly at the latter prices. STATEMENT OF BARGING AND ROPE. Arrived during the week .......... 2,360 21,400 Shipped during the week..... Shipped during the week ..... 2,709 BUTTER-The best W. R. sold at 194c.

BACUN .- The stock of Sides and Hame is very light and we can hear of no Shoulders whatevar in the mar-kel. Sides are held at 7je, but we have heard of no sales. Hams are held at the, BEANS—Are worth 90c per bushel from wagons, and 14 per bbl from store. BROOMS-Best Shakac are worth \$2 and eve 1 10 to 1 20 per dozen. -Is bought at 50c per bunh

BEESWAX—No change, worth 22c per lb.
BEESWAX—No change, worth 22c per lb.
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is selling at \$3,30 per hun-CANDLES .- Staerine Candles are worth 104@11c. Star do we quote at zie, and Tailow at 104c. CHEESE—Small lois served during the week. superior lot at 74.

COTTON BA ITING—In firm at 4c.
COTTON—We notice sales of 19 bales at 64c pec 3;
35 bales beautiful new Missimippi Cotton at 7c, 35 bales ferior new do do at Sc, and 19 bales new Tennemes and 37fc, equal to cash.

COFFEE.—Arrived this wask about 1500 sacks.— Sales of 10th bags Blo at \$2013; 100 do at \$2: 75 and \$25 do at \$3: 75 and \$3: 75 an Considerabio debate sprung up relative to COFFUN BATTING .- There is no change, and

quote as before say 14c.

CORDAGE —Prices stationary, and sales made every day at 11c hr far and olled Cordage, COPTON YARNS.—No change in prices Pittsburge being held at 7.8 and 9c.; according to numbers, CATTLE.—Sales of Boeves at from 3½ to 4½ per cwt. Sheep 81 50 to 83, according to quality. Hops 83 to 3½ gross. Lambs \$1 to 1 50. Calvestor year \$2 to 3. Cows and Calves \$15 to 25. (The number of cattle, &c., slaughtered each week for city consumption, embraces about the following a mount, 225 head of cattle, 600 sheep and Launhs, 400 Hoga and 200 Calves. The raise remain the same as quoted

CORN-Wa quote at 28230c for new from wagon or bramis 7(3)sc; AC P Ticks 14e; Mathus do 16(3)17e; other braced 9 to c; brown Drillings & 9c, bleached FEATHERS-We quote at 27 to 30c, according to

puality.

FLOUR,—Sales of about 900 bhis during the week, at prices varying from \$5 to \$5 10. The market is fine with a tendency decidedly apward. Arrived this week about 1900 bins,
FLANSEED—flas declined, and is now selling at 75c
FRUITS.—Dried Pasches are worth \$1 75 to \$40 \$\phi\$
bushel. Dried Apples selling at 65—an advance. Lomons, \$3 80 to \$4. Raisins \$2 50@2 75 per box.
GINSENG.—Waqaota at 25c. \$\phi\$, and very dull.
GUNNY BAGS—Waquota new st 20c. and second

HUTS-Western are worth He per ib. Eastern, baled worth 12/c per lb.

HAY-.-No change, supply being equal to demand.
We quote at 65c for baled from store, and \$15 per ton. large quantities from river.

HEMP.—The receipts this week have been light and the market vary inactive. Loose lots from the country bring \$5.50 \$\phi\$ cwt, selling at \$6\pi 6.25 \$\phi\$ cwt from store. IRON—We have no change to notice. Charcoal Bloom worth 4c. Tennessee cold blast, \$10 per tun. INDIGO.—For best Carraccas Indigo, 95c@100 \$\phi\$ \$\partial \text{3.00}\$.

y ibaceroon is obtained. LEATHER.—Skirting 22@23c; Sole Leather \$ 189. \$20; Upper do \$24\$30 per dox.; Caif Skina \$10 to \$20 per dox : Bridal Kips \$24 to \$30, and Harness \$20@\$52. LEAD-Ples is worth 4je by tha ton, and flat 4fe. LARD.—The market is vary dall, and we have nona but small sales to notice. Wa heard of a sale of one lot of 27 000 hs. No. 1, city rendered, at 54, 54 is offered or MADDER .- Prime Dutch Madder is worth 14c. in the

MALT-75c per bushel is paid for this article.
MUSTARD SEED,—All that is brought into market of the very nest quality, is purchased at \$2 50 at the fac ory. MACKEREL—Wa quoje No 1 in bbls at \$12; hf bbls \$7; No 2 in bbls.; \$9,50. half bbls \$5,25; No 3 South in bbis at \$6,75007,00.

MOLASSES—is declining. We heard of several sales early in the week, at \$6c.; but since then it has declined to 25) and 25, and the tendency is still downward. Re-ceived this week about 200 bols. NAIL - We quote at 41e. for 8d, 4c. for 10d, 5c. for d, 5je. for 4d, and 64 for 3d. 6d, Sic. for 4d, and 64 for 3d.

Otl.S.—We quote best winter strained Lard Oil at 60 @70c., Linseed do, 57ta 60c. per gallon; Tanners do, from \$17 to \$21 per bbl; Castor Oil at \$1,25 per gal,

ONIONS—Are worth \$1,10 per bbl, at the river, and

OATS-From wagon are bought at 25c and sold from PLASTER PARIS.—Is worth \$4 50 to \$5 per bbl. PUTATOES - Salos of 100 small barrels Potatoes, this norming, at 50 cents, and 100 large barrels Potatoes, at powDER.—Wa quota for differers qualities, as follows: Du Pont's Rifle at \$5.51@6.00, Kentucky Rifle 5.25@5,Vo; Hayley Milta 4.50@5,50, Western Rifle 3,75 @4.00; Mastera 2 3.50@6,75.
PROVISIONS.—New Green Hame have declined—we now quote at 4c. from block; for Shoulders, any 22c; and Sides 34; Mess Pork, we quote at 310, and Prime at 35 per parrel. Prices are nominal, there having been

o transactions at figures.

RUE—We quote new Rica at 5@ric. per ib, by the SALERATUS—Is retailing at 91 and 10c. SEEDS.—From store, wa quote Seed Rye at 60c per bish.; Clover \$4.8525; Timothy, (pure) \$3.00@3.50; Red Top 75c; Orchard Grass, 90c to \$1; Bluo Grass clean) \$1.30; Blue Grass (strips) \$24;865.
STARCH—Sales of Clucional Storch 4t 6ic. Large quantities are sold from factories at 6 to 6je.

BHOT—Worth \$1 30 by the keg, and 1 35 by the bag a shada higher than last quotations, SUGAR.—Tandency downward, Wa heard of sales this morning of 5 hhds fair new N. O. at 45c, and 25 hhds dvat 45 to 5, which may be considered as fair quotations, Woolsy & Woolsy's Refined Loaf Segar is worth 125c 9 h. St. Louis Steam Refined Sugar 85 to

\$1,75 pec sock.
TEAS,—Good sweet Teas range from \$5 to 105c pe

TEAS,—Good sweet Teas range from 35 to 105c per B. No sales for Common Canton Teas.
dult. For Tin Plats, wa quots at \$10 75.
TOBACCO.—Sales this morning at the Platter's house of 5 hides, all second rate at \$3 85, 310, 4 00, and 4 30, Three Reviews were sold during the week, at sq advance at \$2 00, per 1 00 lin, ovar last springs prices. Bales at Todd's.of 9 bids, viz. 1 hides fast rate, new crop st \$5 00, 5 hides, seconds at \$4 10, 3 75, 4 00, 3 %, and 5 do thirds, \$2 80, 3 25, and 2 50. Pales at Todd's for the week, amounted to 41 hides junning as follows.
For first rata from \$4,70 to \$5,25 \$1,70 to \$5,25 \$3,40 - \$4,65 \$1,61 - \$3,25 Sales of the week at Planter's amount to 14 hhds., at

the following ranga of prices: \$1.70 to \$5.25 \$1.75 \*\* \$1,75 \$1.30 \*\* \$1.30 For first rate from WINDOW GLASS .- Best article of 8 by 10, worth 84 per box, and 11 by 12. \$5,00.

WHITE LEAD —Fore is worth \$1.70 to 175 per keg, and No. 1 selling at \$1.45 to 160.

WHEAT—Not much arriving. We quote at 90c

WHISKEY -- The market for this article has been quits animated this week. Arrived about 710 his Raw, nearly all of which sold at 184-2919c. Sales this morning of 30 bils. Raw at 185-2019c. Sales this morning of 130 bils. Rectified at 174c.

WINDOW GLASS--5Va quote at 34-24-39 for 8 by 10 window glass and at 4 and 5 for 10 by 12.

WOOL.--Tuthe grease is worth 16c. For best picked and tub weeked, we quote at 23c from cuentry and 25 from store.

For the Examiner The Burial of De Soto.

BY R. T. COSBY. "Once more—ah, yet ouce more Let me look forth upon the setting sun! 'Tis the last time-and now, while thus I gaze Upon his gorgeous disc I too shall pass away Even as the day-beam fadeth into night? I remember—oh, how well—the gentle eve I looked my last npon my native land, How, as I sat and saw the sun go down. A monitory sadness—a prophetic fear Stole o'er my heart-and now-the self-same

liour,
In this dread forest I am doemed to die! Oh, what a valn, wild dream my life hath been What mocking phantom hath my steps allured Only to find, in these lone wilds, a grave! Yet 'tis a noble one, you mighty stream-Nor prouder doth its builder find beneath His stately pyramid!-Here will I rest-Here, 'neath the waters of this giant stream, And my dirge shall be the solemn murmur Of ils ceaseless wave."

It was a strange, wild spot Whereou the brave De Solo dying lay. From out the leafy canopy o'erhead Spring's sweetest birds were singing-and th

Whispered sad music through the long, green That with a melancholy motion waved
The little camp around. And close at hand, As if it fain would overtop the trees, Rose a huge mound, and from its base there

crept A noiseless rill, whose dark and sullen wave No sportive zephyr ever woke to smiles! The woods seemed shrouded for the here's death.

The long, gray moss from every bough was And slowly swung with every fitful gust. Like the tall plumes upon some stately bler. The huge tree-tops were gilded as the rays Climbed lengthening from the earth into the

sky.

And as they went-with one long, gasping Spain's bravest warrior died!

Ah, bitter tears Were shed for him-and stern, strong hearts were bowed That dreary night among those shrouded trees

As they looked back to all the buoyant hopes That he and they had felt-how sad their end! And when the sun again into the waste Of wilderness beyond the river sank His requiem was chanted! One by one The mailed soldiers joined the solemn strain Until the notes of lumentation filled The depths of the dark forest. Not a soun Beside was lieard except the fearful hoot Of the scared owl among the cypress boughs And the deep rushing of the turbid stream The moon was up, and huge, grim shadows

Like slumbering Titans of the early world, Across their path-and myriad fire-flies glow-Like facry lights, around their drooping heads

While thus they bore him on. Their muffled Gave forth no sound, and all was still as death Save the wild chant that floated far away Thro' the dim woods and o'er the solemn

A last, sad prayer, and with a sullen plunge He sauk to rest beneath that mighty wave-

From Chambers' Journal.

The Novel-writer's World. There is a point of view from which fic

last, or at least to live happily all the rest of it. It will not serve them much. their days after the novel is concluded .the last hedge, would not work in real life. worthy fellow coming at the proper time. cutions, by the happy return of long-lost sons with fortunes from India. The unparaltoo much for that set of amiable characters,

putting down of that vast class, the "good liberal mind can never be without some-enough people." Now I much fear that thing like a continual feast. Even the we should not do nearly so well in this newspaper of the day presents in general world if we wanted that class. They serve such wonderous doings in some part or othan immense number of useful purposes er of the world, in public or in private affairs, those good enough people. The most of that the best romances are apt to appear the new generation are brought into the tame in comparison. world and educated by them-they raise I return, then, to the expression the corn, furnish the butcher meat, and im. thankfulness with which I started-that we port all the groceries required by mankind, live in the actual, and not in a fictitious not to speak of many other professional ser- world. vices. I don't know but they pay nearly

charities be supported, not to speak of pri- zon. vate benefactions, which we may also presume to be numerous? But if the novelist's world were established, all who had any money in their pockets would immediately become to the last degree selfish and hard-

LITERARY EXAMINER. those who were themselves out of suits with Pickwick, Boz, and other Matters .some degree of patience, but not a world came into existence.

being squeezed. actual character of our relatives und asso. the Morning Chroniele newspaper, (of which ciates in the world in greatly superior to one series had lately been collected and what the novelists would give us. In the published in two volumes, illustrated by my actual world, one often has a decent enough estcemed friend, Mr. George Ciuikshank,) sort of uncle-perhaps half a father to one, waited upon me to propose a something that supposing real fathers to be wanting-al should be published in shilling numbers; ways sure to have an exhibition of lamb then only known to me, or, I believe anyand sherry at his nephews' service on Sun- body else, by a din recollection of certain day afternoons, and pretty sure to help interminable novels in that form, which handsomely in the outfit of nieces for marriage at home, or for expeditions to go and carried about the country by pedlars, and gent, like the following, which was sung the reside with married sisters in India. Now over some of which I remember to have this the novelist would entirely deprive us of, shed innumerable tears, before I served my giving us, instead, some rascally old dog apprenticeship to life. who conceals wills in our favor, and treats us with all sorts of gross cruelties. 'Stepmothers of actual life are often exceedingly worthy creatures. I have known many who were a blessing to their adopted children. But the stepmothers of the novel-

Then as to persons connected with us in our affairs. Did anybody ever know a novelist's steward or agent turn out aught but world, shift owners each generation.-It must be owned that, in the ideal creation, we should probably have some small consolation in one of those exceedingly faithful and attached old servants who always insist upon sharing their ruined master's or mistress' fortunes without wages or perquisites. This balance will be vastly in favor of the real world, seeing that the stewards of that creation are usually worthy persons, doing their

best for their employers' interest, and thus

the disinterestedness of their inferior domes-

There are a few features of the novelist's creation that I am not quite sure about .-For instance, that certainty of murder coming out? One some how feels it to be an impleasant peculiarity of the actual world that a throat may be cut, and the doer of The first who slept where thousands since the deed escape detection. It seems much preserable that the guilty man should be sure to be exposed by some bloody handkerchief, or some mark of his feet on the floor, or some bone discovered in digging a well. from which I never had the pleasure of see. he is sure to be punished for his crime. On that kind of contentment and gratitude or monkey of some sort. When I first Bill'd, Dick'd, Joe'd or Jetry'd in the city.—Punch. from which I never had the pleasure of see. In the other hand, there are so many things to derived from this department of literature a great sense of thankfulness, that the actual world was not, as the fictionist makes a number of truch. It is just possible that the tightening the form the pleasure of see. There might, I think, the other hand, there are so many things to from the proof sheets of which Mr. Sey, which all of contentment and gratitude from the proof sheets of which Mr. Sey, which all of us are be allowed to doubt if a certainty in the is always recognized, and which may be allowed to doubt if a certainty in the fictionist makes a number of truch. It is just possible that the tightening that kind of contentment and gratitude from the proof sheets of which Mr. Sey, which all of us are be punished for his crime. On that kind of contentment and gratitude from the proof sheets of which Mr. Sey, which all of us are be punished for his crime. On monkey of some sort. When I first the other hand, there are so many things to from the proof sheets of which Mr. Sey, that kind of contentment and gratitude from the proof sheets of which Mr. Pickwick, and wrote the first which are a substitute of the club, and that kind of contentment and gratitude from the proof sheets of which Mr. Pickwick, and wrote the first which are a substitute of the club, and that kind of contentment and gratitude from the proof sheets of which Mr. Pickwick, and wrote the first which all of us are thankful recognition of the club, and was to all appearance reading. It happened, however, to be rather a stubility of which most of us are by far too insensible allowed to doubt if a certainty in the distribution of which may be allowed to doubt if a certainty in the is always recognized, and which may be allowed to doubt if a certainty in the distribution of which most of us are by far too insensible allowed to doubt if a certainty in the distribution of which most of us are by far too insensible allowed to doubt if a certainty in the club, the fictionist makes a number of tnuch ment. It is just possible that the tightening more entirely virtuous men and women than of this apparently loose screw might lead to the author of nature has done; but then the unfastening of some other of greater imcomes in the sad drawback that they are portance, in which case we might wish that mour. thinly sown, and mixed up with such a set murder was once more concealable. Since of horrid people of all kinds, that they are there is a doubt, however, I am willing of no manner of use but to be married at that the novelists should have the benefit of

Finally, in one grand particular the nov-The question is, if a world composed of a elist's world is so much inferior to that few Mr. Allworthys, and Lady Bountifuls, which actually exists, that even the most and Lord Trueloves, in connection with a determined lovers of excitement may be bost of such ind.fferent characters as the happy to think that there is no fear of the novelist deals in, would answer. I say not one being exchanged for the other. I al-The villain of the piece would, to a cer. lude to the infinitely higher strain of rotainty, have us murdered, or at least cast in mance attaching to the character of the a ruinous lawsuit, before Mr. Allworthy persons and events of the actual world .could come to the rescue or hear of our case. Not that the novelist would not willingly Virtuous innocence would have no chance, give us as much romance in character and for it would be found that, that system of incident as we chose to have; but then we making a heroic peasant of the name of do not choose to have much from him, al-William Hawthorn spring out of the wood, to play off an irresistible sapling cut from bility, or our notion of the average of leigh Hunt. things, and refusing to him whatever seems It would always be ten to one against the to trespass in the least upon upon the domain of extravagance. For this reason, the fic-I have great doubts, moreover, if those ad. tion-world is necessarily a tame, equable mirable reduced widows, who live in cot sort of world. Very different is the world author, and so I came to adopt it. tages or fifth floors, with paragons of daugh. of actuality, where one day a Bonaparte ters, would find themselves saved in any rises to astonish mankind, and another day considerable number of instances, from exe-ships take upon themselves to sail against wind and tide, and men begin to journey from London to Edinburg between breakleled inhumanity of the landlords of all fast and supper. Men, too, do such poor widows' houses, in novels, would be strange things in the actual world-things come about in such odd ways-life is so and the consequences would be extremely full of whimsical surprises, and happy coincidences, and entirely original trains of One great result of our having the novel- events, that there is no end to our enterwriter's creation established, would be a tainment. In the progress of science a

the whole of the taxes. What we should do without such serviceable, albeit commoning one variety of ant which must be excluded and sisters; a taste for home pleasures; hab.

The whole of the taxes. What we should do without such serviceable, albeit commoning out the sentiment of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, of an ancient classical story, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, and brethren, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, or dwelling the love of parents, and brethren, house-breakers and high-minded assassins commence their devastation, clipping off the al Science. would quite come to be the same thing .- leaves by large pieces; and those below

THE LAW'S DELAY .- In the one case, there is a straight road of a mile long, and without a turnpike in it: in the other case, you may go to, or at least towards, the hearted, and there would be no liberality same place by a road of a hundred miles in except amongst the coinless. It would ob- length-full, accordingly, of turnings and viously serve a poor purpose if we only found windings-full, moreover, of quicksands we could get names to bills from persons and pitfalls, and equally full of turnpikes. who had no credit at the bank, or invita- In conducting the traveler, nothing obliges tions to dinner from individuals forced to the conductors to avoid the straight road, live upon potatoes and point. It would and drag him along the crooked one: nor help marvellously ill to get us over a diffi- would they ever have given themselves any culty, if every one we applied to were to such trouble, had it not been for the turn-say, "My dear friend, I have all the wish in the world to oblige you, but I am myself settled, and the tills in such good keeping:

fortune. Better, we would think, that all In the course of the last dozen years, says were iron-hearted alike. But the positive Mr. Dickens, in the preface to the new ediinconvenience of living in a world where tion of his works, I have seen various acrich people could in no way be bled, must counts of the origin of these Pickwick Pastrike every body so forcibly, that it is scarce. pers which have, at all events, possessed, for ly necessary thus to dilate upon the subject | uie, the charm of perfect novelty. As I A world without heat, or light, or water, or may infer, from the occasional appearance some other of the great physical elements of such histories, that my readers have an of existence, can be contemplated with interest in the matter, I will relate how they

without a relation, or a friend susceptible of | 1 was a young man of three-und-twenty, when the present publishers, altracted by It seems to me also very clear that the some pieces I was at that time writing in used, some five-and-twenty years ago, to be

When I opened my door in Furnival's inn to the managing partner who represented the firm, I recognized in him the person from whose hunds I had bought, two or three years previously, and whom I had never seen before or since, my first copy of the ist-what atrocious wretches they always magazine in which my first effusion-dropare! That, too, were a bad exchange .- ped stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter box, in a dark office, up a dark court, in Fleet street-appearing in all the glory of print; a rogue? Only imagine us obliged to on which occasion, by the bye-how well I commit our property to such persons as recollect it !-- I walked down to Wesiminfiction can furnish for that purpose, what a ster hall, and turned into it for half an hour, beggarly reckoning should we have of it in because my eyes were so dimmed with joy a few years! Beyond a doubt every es and pride, that they could not bear the street, The Genine and Writings of Leigh Hant, tate in the country would, in a novelists and were not fit to be seen there. I told my visitor of the coincidence, which we both hailed as a good omen; and so fell to ral feeling of kindliness and gratitude than had retited but himself—when all around rich widow who not imprudently inferred men—(the King of Dahomey's.)

The idea propounded to me was, that the rod Club," the members of which were to getting themselves into difficulties through homes happy by peopling them with pleastheir want of dexterity, would be the best ant thoughts; for he quickens us into a livesaving them from all occasions to evoke means of introducing these. I objected, on lier consciousness of our blessings, and combred in the country, I was no great sports simple objects of our daily way-side walk, a man, except in regard of all kinds of loco- freshness and interest which it becomes a motion; that the idea was not novel, and had kind of grateful duty to him to acknowl- find in them something which appeals to which is among Browne's poems: been already much used; that it would be edge. infinitely better for the plates to arise natuto take my own way, with a freer range of written is to cheerfulize existence. He re-

at starting.

We started with a number of twentyfour pages instead of thirty-two, und four ilin agitation; the number became one of thirty-two pages, with two illustrations, and remained so to the end. My friends told me how right my friends turned out to be every-

body now knows. of this book, and retained long afterwards. was the nickname of my pet child, a young-

pitied and to be blamed. What right has out all his works.

warm and as comely, and so frequent the young spring flowers. some, as if it darted from the breasts of a probably axisted to furnish. At another ten sink under it in another.—Westminster time, perhaps, when some calamity has

From the City Item. Although the roses wither That round Love's bower grew,

My fancy wanders thither, Their naked stems to view; And memory seems to render Their forms still fresh and fair, As moonlight gives a splendor To branches bleak and hare. Although the wild harp slumbers

That echoed from that bower, I've treasured the sweet numbers To cheer this lonely hour;
And while hope's strains of gladness
Seem destined to depart, Fond memory's tones of sadness Still linger round the heart.

And though I'm doomed to wander Far from that happy spot, The vision strikes the fonder, As ne'er to be forgot; For hope may gild to-morrow
With beams not meant to last, But memory loves to borrow The radiance of the past.

Ma. BRYANT, the poet semetimes relieves this an immortal child; for Death has arrested labors of political editorship, by throwing off a it with his kindly harshness, and blessed it other day, at the dedication of a Unitarian place worship in Boston. [ N. Y. Express.

Ancient of Days! except thou delgu Upon our finished lask to smile, The workman's haad has tolled in vain, To hew the rock, and rear the pile.

O, let thy peace, the peace that lames The wayward heart, inhabit here; That quenches passion's fiercest flames, And thaws the deadly frost of fear. And send thy love; the love that bears

And loads Itself with generous cares;

And tolls, and hopes, and watches long. Here may bold tongues thy truth proclaim, Unmingled with the dreams of meu, As from His holy lips it came, Who died for ns, and rose agsin.

Meekly with hate, and scorn, and wrong;

consideration, that, although born and partly municates to our ordinary duties, and the

The tendency of all that Leigh Hunt has

English scenes and people, and I was aftaid I should ultimately do so in any case, whatever course I might prescribe to myself at starting.

Conciles us to ourselves, draws off our minds from remote visions of some future possible good, or painful remembrances of the past, and fixes our attention upon the local came back my chair was occupied. the past, and fixes our attention upon the actual blessings and privileges about us. My views being deferred to, I though of My views an enormous our angle of the best teachers we know of My views and my views and my views and my views and my views being deferred to, I though of My views and said to have made him a reality. I connected Mr. Pickwick with a club, because of the original suggestion, and I put in Mr. Winkle expressly for the use of Mr. Sey-what a kindly way he convinces us of our uncharitableness, and puts to rout our self-in.

Winkle expressly for the use of Mr. Sey-mour.

Winkle inour's sudden and lamented death, before the second number was published, brought about a quick decision upon a point already which I should ruin all my rising hopes; and der languid and inert. Everything that turned his head. His face was very dark, "Boz," my signature in the Morning good, the recognition of universal beauty, his face and hands peculiarly large. As Chronicle, appended to the monthly cover and circumstance," will be found pervading hands on the elbow of the chair, and beturbed, or set on edge by crosses and disap. at me. being facetiously pronounced through the llis own buoyant spirit is a fine example of I knew that my voice would at once fright bear odious or ridiculous names, do not than those of the flax plant, and combine the one of the flax plant, and combine the one of the post o nose, became Boses, and being shortened, became Boz. "Boz" was a very familiar household word to me, long before I was an household word to me, long before I was an ever so severe; and no man has suffered the beasts, and which even the tiger will hardly beasts, and which even the tiger will have beasts, and which even the tiger will have beasts and true man, be his missiontunes and hardships of the beast sperm, without the impossibility of crushing the heart of a change them.) PATERNAL DUTY.—The father who plun.

Tubs of fortune more bravely than he has done. A popular writer once spoke of him

Paternal Duty.—The father who plun.

The father who plun. ges into business so deeply that he has no as "a gruy-headed boy whose heart can nev- thought of going round the other way and would have been to Bayle as abominable as a gruy-headed boy whose heart can nev- thought of going round the other way and would have been to Bayle as abominable as a please of this ges into business so deeply that he has no leisure for domestic duties and pleasures, and pleasures, and pleasures, and pleasures, and whose only intercourse with his children and pleasures, and for bee pasturage it is equal to be whose near team never and pleasures, the young cups of the pallowed so they were to Dr. Dove. I ought, the Dr. with his writings will recognize the truth-and the could not have shot would have been to Bayle as abominable as they were to Dr. Dove. I ought, the Dr. with his writings will recognize the truth-and the could not have shot would say, to have a more natural dislike consists in a brief and occasional word of fulness of this remark, and remember how him. He continued to grin and spit until I to the names of Kite, Ilawk, Falcon and authority, or a surly lameritation over their this perpetual youthfulness of feeling shows turned away, hoping he would resume his Eagle; and yet they are to me (the first

any excuse to say that he cannot support his versational tone—the pleasantly-egotistical of the banian-tree, and swung himself up in an undertaker, Rich for a pauper, or Noble ductiveness, and it can be raised as cheaply so family in their present style of living with. and almost confidential manner in which to it. As he did this, I saw that he had a for a tailor: Big for a lean or little person, and wheat or Indian corn—ordinarily considered the out this effort. I ask, By what right can be tells us every now and then of his own long tail, so he could not, I believe, have Small for one who is broad in the rear and most expensive crop cultivated—the sun-flower and continue to the sun-flower his family demand to live in a manner which private notions and sentiments—so that we been an ourang-outang. Indeed I never abdominous in the van. Short lor a fellow requires him to neglect his most solemn and begin to fancy he is addressing ourselves in heard of them coming into this little island, six feet without his shoes, or Long for him scale, usually in vacant spots by the fence, and mportant duties? Nor is it at excuse to particular, and not his readers in general. nor, I think, into the district. I went into whose high heels hardly elevate him to the in places where the cultivation of other vegesay that he wishes to leave them a compe- There is such an easy, fiteside way about my study and immediately afterwards heard heighth of five. Sweet for one who has say that he wishes to leave them a compe-tence. Is he under obligation to leave them him, that it is like talking with an old inti-him scuttling away over the house. I have either a vinegar face or a foxey complexion. We find that the green leaves are very excelent that competence which he desires? Is it an mate friend. He runs on from one theme not seen him since, but if he comes back I Younghusband for an old bachelor. Mer- fodder for cows, especially when the feed in our advantage to them to be relieved from the to another with the most sprightly exube shall try to make friends with him by giving ryweather for any one in November or Feb. pastures gets low in seasons of scarcity and advantage to them to be relieved from the to another with the most sprightly exuber small believe he belongs to ruary, a black spring, a cold summer, or a drought. We generally commence plucking ruary, a black spring, a cold summer, or a condensust for a porcent of them in July, taking the lowest leaves hirst, and only desirable bequest which a father can thy the merits of Chaucer or Spenser, or rather a treacherous family."—Acland's wet autumn. Goodenough for a person no feeding them out at night; or if the scarcity of leave to his children? Surely well-cultiva- some other old poet, and pointing out to us Popular Account of the Manners and Cus- better than he should be: Toogood for any of food is great, in the morning, before turning ted intellects, hearts sensible to domestic the beauty and true meaning of a favorite toms of India.

hearth, and suggests many a tender and the consciousness of it will ever abide to Pegge was by an old epigrammatist. that he speaks of "The Deaths of Little never, as it were, without an infant child- to his honour. that the other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality; but this one alone is rendered an immortal child; for Death has arrested cenee." In the rough winter time again, "when wind and rain beat dark December." he will tell you of "A Day by the Fire" ed—the gazing meditatively into the fire the kettle "whispering its faint under-song," time and bed-time spent in the free utterof our most genial essayists, and place his himself the words 'Fuller's Earth,'

As one Visiter.—"I had been sitting Or this, upon a Mr. Button. dulgent fallacies! With what a jovial hi. that he must have been above five feet in larity he banters us out of our moroseness, height, supposing him to stand erect. He eye. The Report on Purochial Registraand laughs at our ill-humor, until at last we sat as upright as any man. After watching convenience which may arise from giving a Friends are two kings in dear confederance of obligation to him for stimulating to a dewhich habit and daily contact too often ren. the parrots screamed, and the old gentleman no such name could be found: some miscomes from his pen is refreshing, and full of with large whiskers and beard, and hair all try, but in the recollection of the parties, good will to all the world. A belief in perfectly white; his body a light-brown, and without success. At length the first register and "a brotherly consideration for mistake soon as he saw me he half rose, laid both every essay he has written. To minds dis gan to grin and show his teeth and spit

our most cherished tastes, and meets with

our immediate appreciation.

place citizens, I cannot pretend to imagine. from all commendation. There is a small its of order, regularity, and industry; a harmonic pressions of the Arabian man's risible faculty in human life we should take care to species called the Saiiba, and they are a tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred. The seed of the Arabian man's risible faculty in human life we should alias, he always used either the baptismal the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-tred of vice and vicious men; and a lively list highly oleasing the list of vice and The novelists, indeed, would take care to provide us with a set of most romantic, and far more sinned against than sinning male factors, who might be supposed to make up in some degree for the absence of the good in folks; but I have doubts if a few amiable others remaining below. Those above that property a blessing.—Wayland's Mormany situations does it not smooth the inIt was better to use a synonyme of better farm or sections of farms—such as hay, or poteristic anecdote of Cowley, or Pope, or La-teristic anecdote of Cowley, or Pope, or La-tetcourse of life! When we are thrown omen, and Molly therefore was to be prefer. tatees, &c. This is bad economy. It may be dy Mary Wortley Moutagu, or Colley Cib among strangers, when we encounter our red as being soft. If he accosted a vixen the accosted a vixen the accosted a vixen the accost of the strangers are the consider the strangers. There could not fail to be some inconvenience felt from this great blank in society.—

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The accosted a vixen

the capacity of his farm—what it is beet fitted
for, and make that a leading object. But defor, and make that a leading object.

The could not fail to be some inconvenithe capacity of his farm—what it is beet fitted
for, and make that a leading object.

The could not fail to be some inconvenithe capacity of his farm—what it is beet fitted
for, and make that a leading object.

The could not fail to be some inconvenithe capacity of his farm—what it is beet fitted
for, and make that a leading object. ence felt from this great blank in society.—
Who knows but it might be fatal to the ending of the machine?

Another result would be a very general son of the inclination from the ability to be liberal and generous. It is surprising what a blank off beneath an oak. Before morning, to be liberal and generous. In the actual world, of the people who are able to be generous, there must be a very consideration, there must be a very consideration of the number who are likewise disposed to be an unmark of the morn of the number who are likewise disposed to be an unmark of the morn of the satisfaction of all with him was always Suc. because when he is running over with news of the fields and the world and natural contentment does there remain, which same alload one of these little things will carry, as done of these little things will carry as done of these little things will be acted garments, nor so frequent changes; but as nothing but May-day, and May-poles, and have been disproved to the satisfaction of all with him was always Sue, because women the signature of "Reviewer," in the November of the American Agriculturies. men that can judge of truth, their last hold were to be sued, and Winifred Winny be that a friend of his left New England, where change too, as is every jot as good for the He will give an hour's description of the of the human mind is generally dissolved in cause they were to be won."—The Doctor. master, though not for the tailor or valet pleasures of breakfasting in the country on floods of ridicule. But, as the masters of de chambre: not such a stately palace, nor a fine summer morning, with open window this weapon are not always qualified or gilt rooms, or the costliest sorts of tapestry; looking out upon a bright green lawn, careful to discriminate the false from the ving the name, is one whose thoughts and have spent every thing I had, and am in debt but a convenient brick house, with decent with the air breathing in fresh and balmy, true, the best things have often to endure exertions are for others rather than himself, wheat noon this rich, tempting prairie seil, and wainscot, and pretty forest-work hangings. the sunlight streaming through the foliage, the ordeal of being laughed at. It was at whose high purpose is adopted on just principle with all winter killed. I did not intend to put in Lastly (for I omit all other particulars, and and casting its chequering shadows upon one time said that ridicule is a test of truth; ples, and never abandoned while heaven any spring crop, having previously determined one time said that ridicule is a test of truth; will end with that which I love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which which can only mean, that what cannot he love most in the favorite books and pictures with which which can only mean. both conditions,) not whole woods cut in the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and worship of the parlor walls are adorned; upon the table dethroned from the respect and the parlor walls are adorned to the parlor walls are adorned t walks, nor vast parks, nor fountain, or cas, a few pansies freshly plucked, contrasting men by decision, and alliance with degra. advantage by a specious road, nor take an one crop. cade-gardens; but herb, and flower, and well with the snow-white cloth; and a bee ding ideas, is at least well established, and evil path to secure a real good purpose. humming about from cup to cup, seeking to has probably some truth on its side. But Sir Walter Scott. the water every whit as clear and whole partake of the honey which she herself the opinions that defy ridicule in one age of-

NAMES .- "Initials he thought (always RATS .- "Wheresoever men solemn thought about death and immortality. His manner has more than its usual than as they pleased the ear, and combined country are equally agreeable to him. He kindness; his voice sounds gravely, yet there gracefully in a cypher, upon a seal or ring. enters upon your house as a tenant at will is almost cheerfulness in its tone when he But in names themselves a great deal more (his own, not yours,) works out for himself says that "The best part of what you loved presents itself to a reflecting mind. Shen- a covered way in your walls, ascends by still remains, an indestructible possess stone used to bless his good fortune that his from one story to another, and leaving you sion—that although the visible form be ta name was not obnoxious to a pun. He the larger apartments, takes possession ken away, yet that was only lent for a sea- would not have liked to have been compli- the space between floor and ceiling, as an son, whereas the love itself is immortal, and mented in the same strain as a certain Mr. entresol for himself. There he has his par-

Children," and then he almost makes you Little could he foresee, as Dr. Southey has keep up the ball over your head. And you feel as if his true friend's hand were press. observed, that it was obnoxious to a rhyme are more fortunate than most of your neighing your own, as he goes on to tell you in French English. In the gardens of Er- bors, if he does not prepare for himself. that "Those who have lost an infant are menonville M.—— placed this inscription mausoleum behind your chimney-piece or

To William Shenstone, In his writings he display'd A mind natural; At Leasowes he laid

Arcadian greens rural. lighted votary. The father of Sir Joshua embarks as a volunteer. He doubled vorite passages to stimulate the conversa- means of bettering his fortune; and there- discovered the new world with Columbia way as to make everybody think of the sea as it did to Joshua Barnes. He to whose Doctor. and the poor sailors, and people who have Barnesian labors Homer and Queen Es-Of all living English writers, there is not to be out of doors in such weather; and last ther, and King Edward III. bear witness. one towards whom there exists a more gene of all, the quiet half hour after every one was a good man and a good scholar, and a to make a few remarks on the army of wo Leigh Hunt. This friendly gratitude has was silent, the cares of the day gone to that he would make a good husband, gave eertainly a surprising sight in an uncivilized arisen from the peculiar characteristics of sleep, and the fading embers reminding him him an opportunity hy observing to him country. I had, it is true, often heard of monthly something should be a vehicle for his writings—from their sympathy and genu- where he should be; all these, and a thou- one day that Joshua made the Sun and the King's female soldiers; but now I have certain plates to be executed by Mr. Sey- ine cordiality—their cheerful, hopeful tone, sand things else, in-doors and out of doors, Moon stand still, and significantly added seen them, all well armed, and generally mour; and there was a notion, either on the in short, their fullness to overflowing with in books, in nature, and in men, he talks that nothing could resist Joshua. The hint fine, strong, healthy women, and doubtless may, however, be allowed, and still the part of that admirable humorous artist, or that spirit which is best expressed by the about in a way so natural, easy, and collo- was not thrown away—and he never had capable of enduring great fatigue. They of my visitor, (I forget which,) that a "Nim- beautiful but neglected old English word quint-so marked by a pervading kindness cause to repent that he had taken, nor she seem to use the long Danish musket with "loving kindness." We know of no wri. of feeling—entering so heartily into all our that she had given, it, \* 1 know not as much ease as one of our grenadiers does gu out shooting, fishing, and so forth, and ter who has done more to make hearths and taste and thoughts, and enlisting all the whether it was the happy-minded author of his fire-lock, but not, of course, with the while so thoroughly our sympathies, that we the 'Worthies' and the 'Church History of same quickness, as they are not trained to eannot but class him in the foremost rank Britain' who proposed as an epitaph for any particular exercise, but, on receiving writings among our choicest "purlor win- whether some one proposed it for him. But hounds, with great swifiness. Of course. dow-seat books," to be taken up in the brief it is in his own style of thought and feeling. intervals of active and social life, sure to Nor has it any unbeseening levity, like this troops, if at all approaching to the same

Here ileth in sooth Honest John Tooth Whom Death on a day From ns drew away. Here lieth one. God rest his soul Whose grave is but a button-hole.

would have been still more unlucky if Mr. I feel so vast! Trust, henor, tendernesstion contains a singular example of the incasion for a certificate of his baptism; take was presumed therefore not in the enwas again recurred to, and then upon a closer investigation, they found him entered as Miss Ann Kettle Grey. \* \* 'J' ete toujours fort etonne,' says Bayle, 'que les NEWLY DISCOVERED USE OF THE SUNFLOWER soother than "a course" of Leigh Hunt. might make a spring in my direction; yet ways been astonished, that families who wheat or corn. The seeds are more oleaglnous intolerable expensiveness, is equally to be itself, in a thousand different ways, throughformer sedate position. As soon, however, excepted) less odious than names like our exchanges, says that, on suitable soil, with as he thought my eyes was off him he rose these: and even preferable to Bull, Bear, proper cultivation, it will yield on an average, bis chair stepped slowly out. Big. How. For or Wolf What a name from 80 to 100 bushels of seed to the acre. From he to devote to other pursuits the time which God has allotted to his children? Nor is it God has allotted to his children. The children has all human creature, and Best for a subject who them out from the yard. We have sometimes is perhaps too bad to be endured. Custom given them corn-toppings, and the leaves of the sun-finwer at the same time, and have found that

A Max,-The man whom I call deser- rie land. He writes him, "I am ruined. I

GOOD AND BAD FORTUNE.-We are apt to ascribe our good or bad fortune only to Bread made in warm weather is frequently sour.

ties, and his revels and his gallopades, strengthen your faith, and soothe you amid the stir and fever of life." Or it may be Firm to your goodness? You have pegg'd it asleep, if it were not for the spirit with which the youth and belles of Ratland under your hearth-stone, retire into it when he is about to die, and very soon afford you full proof that though he may have lived like a hermit, his relies are not in the odour of sanctity. You have then the additional comfort of knowing that the spot so appropriated into an eternal image of youth and inno- Poor Shenstone hardly appears more ridieu- will thenceforth be used either as a common lous in the frontispiece to his own works, cemetery, or a family vault. In this respect, as where, in the heroic attitude of a poet who in many others, nearer approaches are made has won the prize and is about to receive to us by inferior creatures than are dreamt of which he had not long since-with all its the crown, he stands before Apollo in a shirt in our philosophy. The adventurous mer home coinforts and accompaniments—the and boa, as destitute of another less dispen- chant ships a cargo for some distant port. pleasant hour before the candles are light sible part of dress as Adam in Eden, but Rat goes with it. Great Britain plants a like Adam when innocent, not ashamed : colony in Botany Bay, Van Diemen's while the shirtless God holding a lyre in Land, or at the Swan River, Rat takes the and the cheerful tea-table with its joyous fa-ces, and the pleasant hours between tea-a wreath of bay upon the brow of his de-sent out upon a voyage of discovery, Rat ance of thought as it comes, with a little Reynolds fancied that if he gave his son an stormy Cape with Diaz, arrived at Mala. music perhaps, or the reading of some fa- uncommon Christian name, it might be the bar in the first European vessel with Gama tional powers of the circle; while every fore he had him christened Joshua. It does and took possession of it at the same time, now and then the rain rattled ugainst the not appear however that the name ever and circumnavigated the globe with Magel-

> A FEMALE ARMY .- I may be permitted or the word, make an attack like a pack of they would be useless against disciplined numbers. Still, their appearance is more martial than the generality of the men, and, if undertaking a campaign, I should preser the semales to the male soldiers ci this country.—Duncan's Travels in Af.

> > NATURAL ENOUGH-We have heard that

Our time in towns seems short to pass. and long to reflect upon; in the muntry

Friendship and Love. Oh! speech is poor to paint a difference

The all that friendship asks-compose and love' Friendship still keeps distinction. Friends sre twaln,

That still rule separate emplres; but in love, Both realms united, take one name, one tongue, One law, one faith, one consequence, one

sire of generous activity those sympathies seen his face; however, as she came, one of baptized, but on searching the register there Friends are two banks a kindly stream divides.

That stand with arms enlaced but parted roots. But that we love is grafted ou our stem, Fed with our sap, and martar'd by our dews,

AGRICULTURAL.

numerous nectaries, an abundance of the best five to seven quarts of oil are calculated ou, per

the latter are invariably preferred. The seed of the sun-flower is a most desirable food for poul-

settled on a large plantation of the western prai-

We think those among us who are getting into the one crop system, would be wise to profit by the experience of others in this thing.—

MEANS OF PREVENTING ACIDITY IN BREAD. in the world to oblige you, but I am myself et my wit-send for half-a crown." It would only be tantalizing to find the desire of advancing our fortunes exclusive to advancing our fortunes exclusive to find the desire of advancing our fortunes exclusive to find the desire of advancing our fortunes exclusive to find the desire of advancing our fortunes exclusive to find the desire of advancing our fortunes exclusive to find the desire of advancing our fortunes exclusive to find the desire of advancing our fortunes exclusive to find the desire of three grained a reputation by a correspondent that action, and not to the many presentled, and the tills in such good keeping:

Our last action, and not to the many presentled, and the tills in such good keeping:

Our last action, and not to the many presentled, and the tills in such good keeping:

Our last action, and not to the many presentled, and the tills in such good keeping:

Our last action, and not to the many presentled on, and in the solution by and is thus not only disgressable, but unwhole-the treatment of the desire of the action and in the desire of the action, and not to the many presentled on, and is thus not only disgressable, but unwhole-the treatment of the many presentled on, and is thus not only disgressable, but unwhole-the treatment of the many presentled on, and is thus not only disgressable, but unwhole-the many presentled on, and is thus not only disgressable, but unwhole-the many presentled on, and is thus not only disgressable, but unwhole-the many presentled on, and is thus not only disgressable, but unwhole-the many presentled on, and is thus not only disgressable, but unwhole-the many presentled on, and is thus not only disgressable, but unwhole-the many presentled on the many presentled on t